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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NAMPO MEETING FETES S. KOREAN ARMY DEFECTOR

SK091048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--A Nampo mass meeting welcoming South Korean puppet army soldier Yi Sang-il who came over to the northern half of the DPRK was held at the Nampo Theatre on November 8.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pang Ung-ki, vice-chairman of the Nampo municipal peoples committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

He warmly welcomed in the name of the Nampo citizens Yi Sang-il who came over to the northern half of the DPRK not to serve in the puppet army which is used as a tool for the suppression of people by the Chon Tu-hwan group, and expressed the belief that Yi Sang-il would devote himself to the struggle for the building of socialism and the cause of national reunification, cherishing deep the honour of being embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland.

Souvenirs were presented to Yi Sang-il at the meeting in the name of the Nampo municipal peoples committee.

In his reply speech Yi Sang-il extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song who bestowed the boundless happiness and joy of today upon him who had been subjected to all sorts of inhuman treatment and humiliation in the society of South Korea.

Yi Sang-il said: Touring Pyongyang and Nampo, I felt that the north is a society where everyone is well off without any worry.

The society of the south is a rotten ailing society where the overwhelming majority of working masses including workers and peasants hardly eke out though they work hard.

The people in the north have no worry about food, clothing and housing. They receive free medical treatment and send their children to school free of charge.

I clearly realized deep in my heart that it is entirely thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il that the people in the north are living with nothing to desire more.

It is the highest honour and greatest happiness of the entire people in the north and south of Korea that they hold the great leader and the dear leader in high esteem as the leaders of the nation.

Ardent reverence for the great leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and the dear leader Kim Chong-il is deeply cherished in the hearts of all people from little children to gray-haired old, and even the officers and men of the "ROK Army" in South Korea.

The people in the south and the soldiers of the "ROK Army" will never let the traitor Chon Tu-hwan opposing the reunification of the country and seeking only the division go unpunished and our country will certainly be reunified, Yi Sang-il declared.

Expressing his determination to devote his all to the struggle for bringing earlier the day of the reunification of the country, he said:

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il for the reunification of the country and the prosperity of the generations to come.

Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!

Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il!

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOGANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SCORE CHON 'CLIQUE'

SK090410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Students of the Sogang University in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration for four hours on October 7, denouncing the anti-national fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, according to a KNS report from Tokyo quoting the November 1 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN").

That day the students published a declaration titled "Strike hard at the undemocratic dictatorial regime."

Noting that it is the duty of university men pursuing truth and valuing freedom to face the outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial group squarely, expose them to the whole world and become the vanguard in the movement for democracy, the declaration says:

After staging a coup and usurping "power" at the point of the bayonet, Chon Tu-hwan arrested, jailed or expelled a large number of democratic figures and students and committed the violent, murderous atrocity of brutally slaughtering Kwangju citizens with bayonets. Under the name of "national defence" he stifled the movement for democracy by force of arms and, fearful of the just demand of established politicians and democratic-minded people, trumped up unheard-of draconic laws, especially the "law on assembly and demonstration," discarded direct elections and set up an institutional apparatus called "electoral college" to become a 'king.'

He also controlled all the suppressive machines, created a terror-ridden atmosphere, cooked up a marionette political party and resorted to a deceptive trick to give a semblance of democracy to it. Furthermore, he trampled underfoot the elementary rights to speech, the press, assembly and association by enacting the "basic law of speech," amalgamating or abolishing press organs, abolishing educational and critical publications and forcibly unifying news agencies and forces all the press and radios to be a parrot of his dictatorial group.

Referring to the economic situation and the peoples living in South Korea, the declaration says that they are characterised by foreign debts surpassing 30,000 million dollars, the deterioration of the peasants living and their lack of zeal for production due to the low rice price policy, a large army of the unemployed and the miserable lives of workers and homeless families accounting for 48 per cent of the

entire households. This notwithstanding, it notes, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is "making a false propaganda" about "economic development."

Exposing the reactionary educational policy and suppressive schemes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors, the declaration points out that it stations intelligence officers in the campus to suppress the students activities, abolished SOGANG HAKBO, a newspaper of the university speaking for students, and deprived students of their autonomous organisation.

For all these crimes we brand the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an "undemocratic dictatorial group," the declaration stresses.

Calling upon all the students and people of all strata to turn out to the movement against dictatorship and for democracy, the declaration demands as follows:

Away with Chon Tu-hwan.

Guarantee freedom of speech.

Abolish the "law on assembly and demonstration."

Guarantee the three rights of labour.

Away with Yi Kyu-ho.

Release the arrested students.

Reinstate the dismissed professors.

Away with intelligence officers.

Rehabilitate SOGANG HAKBO.

Rehabilitate the students council.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY HITS S. KOREAN TRIAL OF 'CHINDO CASE'

SK090427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON November 8 printed a signed commentary titled "Despicable Trick for Security of Power" lashing out at the Chon Tu-hwan clique for inflicting capital punishment and heavy penalties upon guiltless people at the final trial of the so-called "Chindo case" on November 4 at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court.

Noting that it was already exposed at the time when the Chon Tu-hwan clique rigged up the "Chindo case" on July 31 with the mobilization of the "Security Planning Agency" that the "case" had nothing to do with us, the commentary says:

Nevertheless, the puppets detained guiltless people, persecuted them and imposed harsh penalties upon them at the final trial and are now raising an anti-communist row, connecting the "case" again with us. Lurking behind this is a sinister political aim.

It is a habitual tactic of the puppets to cook up a shocking case each time they face a crisis to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from them, threaten and browbeat students and take the edge off the anti-"government" struggle and thus bolster up the shaking "power". It is precisely for this purpose that they held the final trial of the "Chindo case" and passed a death sentence and heavy penalties upon guiltless people.

This glaringly shows once again that Chon Tu-hwan the gangster is an unpardonable murderer and traitor to the nation who rigs up a bogus case, arrests and murders guiltless people at will for the "security of his power", and uses the "case" in inciting north-south confrontation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must clearly realise that anti-communist confrontation and the suppression of the people lead it to destruction, give up the despicable trick, discontinue the brutal suppression and step down from power.

There is no other way for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' CALLS DCRK PROPOSAL 'PERFECT PROGRAM'

SK091112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Dialogue between station commentator Yun and announcer Kim Chan-mi]

[Text] Yun: The 10-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], which the great leader President Kim Il-song advanced a year ago in his proposal for founding the DCRK--a proposal to end the deadlock on the reunification question, is an absolutely perfect pan-national political program. It is supported by many people. What do you think?

Kim: The 10-point policy is a perfect charter for the DCRK, evincing a common political ideal regarding differences in ideologies and systems in the north and south. The proposal embodies the nation's basic interests and common aspirations. The 10-point policy is in the nation's interest and affords a bright future for our people, who will enjoy prosperity in the DCRK--a reunified state, by suggesting basic principles of state activities. It ensures the nation's development and prosperity through a common political ideal and through unity and cooperation between the north and south, guarantees peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the nation and provides principles for the confederal state's foreign policy.

Yun: What do you think makes the 10-point policy an absolutely perfect pan-national political program?

Kim: I think it is because the 10-point policy suggests as a basic principle that the DCRK shall carry out an independent policy. Independence is a symbol of a sovereign state and a basic means to ensure the nation's survival and prosperity. A state can be called a state when it is independent, not when it has a title and a government. This is why independence is a basic symbol of a sovereign state, the life of the nation and the point from which all human and national activities begin. A state without independence is a colony, and a government without independence is a puppet regime. The independence of a state or nation should be expressed in the form of the total rejection of foreign interference. Accordingly, the DCRK opposes any foreign interference and any dependence on foreign countries. It is an independent, nonaligned state which exercises independence and solves all the problems arising in state affairs independently in accordance with the nation's basic interests. This is clearly stated in the 10-point policy.

Yun: The 10-point policy makes democracy the confederal state's common political ideal which will be embodied in the north and south and in all spheres of society. This also makes it a pan-national political program.

Kim: Democracy is what the nation demands and aspires. It is a common political ideal which is acceptable to those with differences in ideologies. It is natural that democracy is a common political ideal of the DCRK, which tolerates differences in ideologies and systems. The 10-point policy states that the DCRK, based on a democratic political ideal, shall oppose dictatorship and suppressive politics, guarantee the people's basic rights and develop a democratic social and political system.

Yun: I understand the 10-point policy also suggests plans to promote collaboration and unity between the north and south and ensure the nation's development and prosperity on the principle of great national unity.

Kim: The 10-point policy states the DCRK shall achieve economic exchanges between the north and south to promote the development of the national economy, promote co-operation between the north and south in the fields of science and technology, culture and education to ensure the development of science and technology, national culture and arts and national education, rejoin the transportation and communications links that were severed between the north and south so the people can use them any place throughout the north and south, stabilize the people's livelihood, including that of working people, and promote a social welfare system.

Yun: If potentialities and experiences are fully tapped and exchanged between the north and south while enacting these plans, a material foundation for the nation's independent development will be strengthened, the development of the nation's economy and culture precipitated and the people's livelihood and social welfare system promoted--a turn for national prosperity. I think it is obvious that our fatherland will have a new look.

Kim: The 10-point policy also suggests plans for peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of the nation. For instance, it says that to end military confrontation between the north and south and to see no more fratricidal war between the two sides, the DCRK shall have the armies of both sides reduced to 100,000 to 150,000 each, the armistice line dividing them abolished and the military facilities along the armistice line eliminated. It also says that the armies of the north and south shall be organized into a single national army under the command of the confederal government and will serve for the defense of the reunited fatherland and the nation's security.

The 10-point policy also says that the DCRK shall put a total ban on keeping foreign troops, setting up foreign military bases and producing, introducing and using nuclear warheads. This means that the 10-point policy is a constructive peace-loving program to transform the Korean peninsula into a peace zone or a non-nuclear zone free of the danger of war.

When the 10-point policy is implemented, it is obvious the source of the danger of war and military tensions will be rid of once and for all and that the defense of the reunified state will be concentrated on the security of the nation.

Yun: The 10-point policy also mentions the confederal state's responsibilities and obligations to defend the national rights and interests of the compatriots overseas. For instance, it says that overseas residents shall enjoy, without limit, internationally recognized rights and freedoms as citizens of the DCRK and shall have the right to visit their fatherland anytime they want and to live and move freely anywhere in the nation.

Kim: The 10-point policy suggests the principles the confederal state should maintain in conducting external affairs. The 10-point policy notes how correctly the reunified state, on the principle of guaranteeing the interests of the nation as a whole and those of the two systems in the state, should deal with foreign relations that both the north and south had maintained before reunification; who it should coordinate the external affairs of the two regional governments of the north and south while allowing them to maintain bilateral relations with foreign countries; how it should send a single delegation representing the nation to the United Nations and other international organs; and how it should maintain a neutral line and a nonaligned policy in conducting its foreign policy and enforce a peace-loving foreign policy while developing friendly relations with neighboring countries.

Yun: Indeed, the 10-point policy is a grand political program which illuminates the future of a reunified fatherland and is a great charter.

Kim: Yes, it is. It is based on chuche, the life of the nation, and on democracy, a common political ideal of the nation; all the people in the north and south, regardless of their ideologies and political views, support it. This is why the 10-point policy is a pan-national political program which appeals to anyone with a national conscience and patriotism, whether he lives in the north or south; it is a great program for national salvation, for it makes national reunification the utmost national task and maintains the will to achieve reunification at an early date.

Yun: This notwithstanding, there is a group--the Chon Tu-hwan clique--which shuns the DCRK proposal and its 10-point policy--running counter to the development of history and the will of the nation. This means that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a cancerous entity and an enemy to our nation which seeks permanent division.

Kim: Anyone with a national conscience cannot disregard this program. Only the splittist Chon Tu-hwan clique, which acts against the nation, rejects this patriotic charter. By doing so, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has revealed his dirty nature as the traitor to the nation, and the deceptiveness of the 12 January and 5 June proposals, about which Chon babbles, has been exposed to the world.

Holding high the revolutionary banner of democracy and national reunification, our people will liquidate the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, establish the DCRK and implement the 10-point policy.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON SEOUL STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

SK301224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1131 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] According to 30 October Japanese newspaper reports relayed by the KOREA NEWS SERVICE from Tokyo, students at Seoul's Korea University staged a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique on 29 October.

About 300 students at this university began a demonstration at noon, spreading antigovernment leaflets. For an hour they displayed their resolve by shouting such slogans as "Chon Tu-hwan, step down from power." They stubbornly battled the puppet police, who tried to disperse the demonstrators. At the end of their frenzied suppression, the puppet police committed the barbarous act of arresting seven or eight students.

At Seoul National University, first fights took place between students who recently participated in a campus function and plainclothes policemen. The puppet police reportedly arrested students at this university, too.

Reporting on a struggle staged by Korea University students, the Japanese newspapers noted that struggle erupted at many universities in Seoul and Kwangju. Students there demonstrated and spread antigovernment leaflets, and Seoul National University students staged a violent struggle on 23 October, shouting slogans such as "The Chon Tu-hwan regime must step down from power" and "Freedom on campus."

According to foreign news reports, students at Ehwa Women's University in Seoul spread antigovernment leaflets and appealed to their fellow students to join in the struggle to overthrow the fascist military clique of Chon Tu-hwan on 27 October. The news reports said that the 500 sheets of leaflets they disseminated contained antigovernment slogans.

Embarrassed by the flames of struggle that erupted at Ehwa Women's University following the 23 October Seoul National University students' violent antigovernment struggle, the fascist clique arrested a student at this school and charged that she had instigated an antigovernment demonstration.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINDAN GROUPS SUPPORT SEOUL STUDENT 'STRUGGLE'

SK300818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending the Human Rights of South Korean Women," Korean organisations under the influence of "The ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), on October 24 made public in joint name a statement in active support of the just patriotic struggle valiantly waged by the students of the Seoul University against fascism and for democracy.

Recalling that on October 23, more than 1,000 students of the Seoul University set a period from October 26 to 31 as a "period of struggle for democracy" and called for rising in the anti-"government" struggle, holding a demonstration under the slogan "Down with Chon Tu-hwan", the statement said: The action of the Seoul University students is a manifestation of the firm will of the South Korean people to reject the Chon Tu-hwan clique and achieve democracy and a demonstration of the staunchness of the South Korean student movement defying any suppression.

It further said: We fervently support the just patriotic struggle of the Seoul University students who have valiantly come out to make a breakthrough in the struggle for democracy in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan cliques naked fascist suppression and express warm solidarity with them in setting a "period of struggle for democracy."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must unconditionally release all the illegally arrested students of the Seoul University and Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and step down from "power" at once, as demanded by the South Korean people.

The U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters must stop encouraging Chon Tu-hwan and discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of South Korea.

Determined to struggle jointly with the South Korean students, we appeal to all the compatriots at home and abroad to rise in the struggle against Chon Tu-hwan and for democracy.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN STUDENTS WAGE FIGHT DESPITE REPRESSION

SK070356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The struggle of South Korean students to topple the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is going on vigorously in the teeth of its harsh suppression.

During recent one month or so anti-"government" demonstrations and handbill scatterings took place one after another in many universities including Seoul University, Koryo University, University of Foreign Studies, Kyonghui University, Songgyungwan University, Sogang University, Ehwa Womens University and Sejong College.

Students of Seoul and Koryo universities fought under the slogans "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" and "Away with Chon Tu-hwan regime!" Meanwhile, students of Sogang University scattered leaflets demanding the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and held a demonstration shouting anti-"government" slogans.

Students of all other universities and colleges which joined the struggle including Kyonghui University and Ehwa Womens University cried for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," holding anti-"government" slogans.

South Korean students also came out with slogans denouncing the treacherous and fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and opposing its anti-popular policy and demanding the improvement of the peoples living such as "liberalization of campus," "opposition to humiliating diplomacy" and "wage raise and stability of commodity prices."

What draws particular attention in the recent struggle of South Korean students is the fact that it assumed a very fierce nature in the teeth of the fascist gangsters harsh suppression.

The students of Seoul University who have already waged struggles on a number of occasions since the Kwangju popular uprising held a "fierce demonstration largest in scale" since the appearance of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" under anti-"government" slogans on October 23.

When the puppet riot police desperately attempted to check the demonstration, firing tear gas bombs, the students fought it persistently for three hours, throwing stones at it to wound more than 20 policemen.

Their struggle continued afterwards and grew fiercer on October 29 and 30.

What is also noteworthy in the recent struggle of South Korean students is that they took an organized action, while strengthening links among universities and colleges under the rigorous circumstances in which they were subjected to watch and suppression by the military fascist clique.

Students of Seoul University in their struggle on the lapse of two years since the assassination of traitor Pak Chong-hui set a "period of struggle for democracy" and called for an anti-"government" demonstration, and students of Ehwa Womens University, Koryo University and Sogang University, in their wake, scattered anti-"government" leaflets and held demonstrations in succession to throw the puppets into utter confusion.

Students of University of Foreign Studies and Kyonghui University in Seoul made public in joint name a declaration in struggle against fascism and turned out in a demonstration to be followed by students of Sejong College and Songgyungwan University, which clearly demonstrated the organized nature of the struggle.

All this patently showed that with no intensified suppress could the military fascist clique break the fighting spirit of the South Korean students to destroy the fascist ruling system and win freedom and democracy.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK STUDENTS HIT CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK110441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean students committee in a statement issued on November 10 in connection with the fact that these days the Chon Tu-hwan group is brutally cracking down upon the righteous struggle of South Korean students for campus freedom and democracy in society, strongly demanded the Chon Tu-hwan group to discontinue the suppression of students and unconditionally set free the arrested and jailed students.

The statement pointed out that from late October to early November the Chon Tu-hwan group walked to the police and detained more than 50 students of the Seoul University, expelled or suspended from school more than 70 other guiltless students, arrested and penalised six students of the Koryo University and many students of other universities in Seoul and local areas.

Noting that on November 5 the South Korean military fascist clique passed prison terms upon 8 students of the Seoul University, the statement said:

The Chon Tu-hwan groups suppression of the campus is an open challenge to the South Korean students demanding campus freedom and democracy and an unpardonable criminal act trampling underfoot the nation's intellectuality and future.

It stressed:

In the name of the entire Korean students who love justice and truth, the Korean students committee vehemently denounces the suppressive outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan group against South Korean students.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must be mindful that the fascist suppression leads it to destruction, discontinue the suppression of students, unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested and detained students and revoke groundless penalties inflicted upon students and step down from "power" without delay, as unanimously demanded by them.

The entire students in the northern half of the republic firmly believe that the South Korean students will undauntedly struggle till they smash the citadel of dictatorship and hoist the flag of democracy on it and discharge the lofty mission they assumed before history on the road of sacred struggle for democracy and independence against the U.S. imperialists and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Taking this opportunity, the Korean students committee expresses the belief that the international student organisations, student organisations in various countries of the world and the progressive students who love justice will wage a vigorous struggle to check the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques brutal oppression of South Korean students and extend more active support to and solidarity with their just patriotic struggle.

CSO: 4120/47

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SUKMYONG UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Students of Sukmyong Womens University in Seoul on November 3 held a demonstration against the military fascist clique, according to a report. At around 11:30 a.m. some students scattered more than 50 copies of anti-"government" leaflets from the roof of a four-storied building and earnestly appealed to the students to rise up in a demonstration to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors. The students who came out in response to this held a campus demonstration, shouting slogans denouncing the traitorous fascist clique and calling for democratic liberties and rights. Frightened by the continued anti-"government" demonstrations among students of a number of universities, the military fascist clique detained Pak Chong-pin, Jong Bin, a third-year student of the political and diplomatic course of the university, on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" on November 6 for having agitated the demonstration, scattering leaflets. [Text] [SK062315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 6 Nov 81]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTS--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on November 5 arrested Pak Sang-yong, a student of Seoul University, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report. They scheme to penalize him for the reason that he participated in an anti-"government" demonstration held by students of the university on October 23. Already on the day of the demonstration the military fascist clique arrested a number of students on the spot, who are now subjected to persecution. According to another report, the fascist clique arrested six students of Sogang University in Seoul on October 15, charging them with involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration at the university. With continued arrest and punishment of students by dint of fascist evil laws the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to crush the students anti-"government" struggle and bolster up its fascist ruling system. [Text] [SK062317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 6 Nov 81]

STUDENTS ILLEGALLY PUNISHED--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--The Koryo University authorities in Seoul on the instructions of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique took an illegal step of expelling two students and suspending four others from classes on charges of involvement in an anti-"government" demonstration held by students of the university last month, according to a report. This is heinous reprisals on the anti-fascist resistance which more than 300 students of this university waged on October 29, distributing anti-"government" leaflets and shouting "away with Chon Tu-hwan regime!" In this connection the fascist blackguards arrested six students to subject them to persecution. On the other hand, they put pressure on the university

authorities to remove from the campus register Cho Sok-hyon, a third-year student of the law course, and Kwak Nae-hyok, a third-year student of the philosophy course, of the university, among those in prison. The fascist bandits resort to all manner of brutal suppression against the patriotic students in an effort to arrest their anti-"government" action, but it will only stir their spirit of resistance. [Text] [SK062330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 6 Nov 81]

SOUTH'S FOREIGN DEBTS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--A South Korean paper denounced the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for its treacherous crime in inducing rapacious foreign capital to saddle South Korea with foreign debts. Noting that "the United States high interest policy" has increased burdens of foreign currency upon many countries of the world and posed a grave problem affecting the economy as a whole especially for South Korea which has the greatest amount of foreign debts, the paper said: South Korea's balance of long- and short-term foreign loans this year amounts to 30,500 million dollars and, as a result, it has to pay as much as 3,600 million dollars this year as principal and interest. The amount of the principal and interest sharply increases year after year to reach 4,260 million dollars next year and 7,030 million dollars in 1985, according to an estimate of the authorities concerned. Yet, the authorities plan to induce 46,500 million dollars of foreign capital in a few years to come, the paper noted, and said: "How long will they continue recklessly inducing foreign capital to bequeath only the burden of paying back foreign loans to the coming generations?" [Text] [SK281119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 28 Oct 81]

SR-71 VIOLATION OF DPRK AIRSPACE--Moscow, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA October 28 under the title "Intrusion Into Territorial Air" reported that the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated spy planes into the airspace of the DPRK to commit hostile acts. The paper said: On October 26 a U.S. reconnaissance plane intruded into the airspace above Kosong on the eastern coast of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the same day the U.S. plane intruded into the sky above the Kangyong peninsula on the western coast. In October alone the U.S. spy planes intruded into the airspace of the DPRK as many as 12 times, a report said. The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY demanded that the United States discontinue hostile acts against the DPRK and immediately stop the reconnaissance flight of U.S. planes into the airspace of the DPRK. The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA October 27 and another paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA October 28 also reported about the air intrusion under the title "Hostile Acts." TASS reported on October 27 about the U.S. spy planes intrusion into the airspace of our country. [Text] [SK300347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Oct 81]

KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Jean Poberan, national secretary in charge of organization of the Socialist Party (PS) of France, delivered a report at the sixth congress of the party which was held recently, according to a report. Referring to the Korean question, the report said: The delegation of the Socialist Party of France headed by Mitterrand paid a brief visit to Korea and exchanged views with the Workers Party of Korea. The Socialist Party directing attention to the different situations which violate or endanger human rights and the peoples right to self-determination took an active part in various movements for the release of Kim Tae-chung who had called for democracy in South Korea. The Socialist Party also established relations with the groups opposing the present system of South Korea. [Text] [SK300459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 30 Oct 81]

SEOUL UNIVERSITIES ARRESTS--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on October 31 arrested Cho Sok-hyon, a third-year student of the law faculty of the Koryo University in Seoul, on charges of violation of the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The fascist clique tries to penalise the student because he scattered anti-"government" leaflets and shouted slogans calling fellow students to a demonstration in front of the university's library on October 29. Meanwhile, the fascists arrested Yi Sang-to, a student of the Seoul University, on charges of stirring up the demonstration of Seoul University students on October 23. Two other students of the university were also arrested and persecuted on charges of participation in the recent struggle of students against the "government"-sponsored function at the university. [Text] [SK011102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 1 Nov 81]

NIGER SUPPORTS ROK'S UNIFICATION POLICY--Visiting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Niger Daouda Diallo promised yesterday to support Seoul's unification policy in the international community, it was learned yesterday. Diallo made the commitment after Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong explained to him the developments on the Korean peninsula and Seoul's peace efforts, including President Chon Tu-hwan's proposals for direct talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea, said a ministry official. Diallo, on a three-day official visit here, said that Niger will support the Korean policy of peaceful unification through dialogue and admission of South and North Korea into the United Nations, the official said. In reply to Diallo's request for Korean help in Niger's agriculture, No suggested Niger send experts to Korea for study, he said. No also promised to consider favorably Niger's request for medical supplies and equipment, he added. Accompanied by Andre Joseph Wright, ambassador to Korea, and Iro Mamanne Lawali, deputy director of the Office of National Resources and Mining, Diallo and his wife attended a dinner hosted by No in the evening. [Text] [SK300226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4120/47

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHRONOLOGY OF ON-CAMPUS DISTURBANCES REPORTED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 10

[Text] Details of on-campus disturbances caused since the start of the second semester across the country are as follows:

Sept. 17

Three students went up to the rooftop of the Humanities and Sociology Hall of Seoul National University at the Kwanak campus and agitated other students to stage a demonstration. They set fire by spreading gasoline after distributing leaflets.

Sept. 18

A handwritten scribbling was discovered in a trash basket near the Students Hall of Sogang University around 8:00 a.m.

Some 50-odd anti-government leaflets were distributed from the rooftop of the Industrial Hall at Kyunghee University at about 1:00 p.m.

Sept. 20

Two students were arrested while pasting up posters against the present power system on the school's bulletin board. No less than 40 leaflets were confiscated.

Sept. 28

Around noon a student went up to the rooftop of a lecture hall of the College of Agriculture, Seoul National University on the Suwon campus and incited other students to stage demonstrations with a loudspeaker and scattered leaflets. Bibles, T'aegukki (Korean national flags), gasoline and Molotov cocktails were confiscated.

Sept. 29

Some 100 students at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies staged demonstrations on their campus for about two hours from 1:00 p.m., shouting slogans and singing songs. They also distributed leaflets.

More than 300 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju, South Cholla Province staged on-campus demonstrations from 1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. shouting anti-government slogans. The students were blocked by riot police, who fired tear gas when they tried to leave the campus through the front gate of the school. Some students managed to get out of the campus through the back gate and proceeded toward the main street some 150 meters.

Three students of Kyunghee University agitated other students to stage demonstrations from the rooftop of the school building, shouting anti-government slogans. They were later taken by the police. They scattered some 500 leaflets against the present power system.

Sept. 30

No less than 2,500 students of Yonsei University ran through the street in a group, singing songs on their way home around 7:00 p.m. after watching the performance of a mask dance sponsored by the school's folklore research association. When blocked by riot police, some students proceeded toward Ewha Woman's University but were later dispersed.

Oct. 6

Some 300 students at the annex of Sungkyunkwan University in Suwon, Kyonggi Province staged on-campus demonstrations about 30 minutes from 1:00 p.m., while scattering anti-government leaflets.

Oct. 7

Some 300 students of Sungkyunkwan University staged on-campus demonstrations for about two hours from 12:30 p.m. spreading anti-government leaflets.

No less than 400 students of Sogang University staged demonstrations at their campus for four hours from 12:30 p.m., scattering leaflets.

Oct. 22

Some 100 Seoul National University students, joined by about 100-odd students from other schools, staged on-campus demonstrations for 40 minutes from 3:20 p.m., singing songs.

Oct. 27

Some 50 students at Ewha Woman's University staged on-campus demonstrations for 20 minutes from noon, scattering leaflets.

Oct. 29

More than 300 students of Korea University staged on-campus demonstrations for some 50 minutes, scattering leaflets.

CSO: 4108/43

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RADICAL SLOGANS BY CAMPUS DEMONSTRATORS REPORTED

Seoul HANUK ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] The recent series of college student demonstrations on campuses have changed their aspects and are becoming more and more radical, together with violence done by a few radical students. During the past two months from September, there have been on-campus demonstrations staged at Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Sogang University, Songgyunkwan University, Kyunghee University, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, and Ewha Woman's University.

The demonstrations have been staged by an extremely limited number of students, in several scores or at times in several hundreds. They have openly challenged the school authorities and the present government; and masterminds have taken the course of "leftist leaning" or "revolution by force," according to the authorities concerned.

Their slogans invariably say that the present government is "a fascist regime" or declare "the anti-fascist struggle." With these slogans, they have made the student demonstrations similar in nature to what North Korea calls for "overthrowing the power system by a revolution by force." The students have even used the following slogans unhesitatingly; "Down with the Chun regime" and "Away with the present regime."

The slogans negate the school authorities by using invectives. The demonstrators have demanded the arrest of inflation, while calling for a sharp increase in the government's rice purchasing prices. With such an unconvincing logic, they have come to deny the government, and the masterminds are becoming a subversive group of students.

Details of the slogans used in recent major demonstrations are as follows:

Yonsei University (Sept. 30):--"Yankee go home"; "Down with the Chun regime"; "Yankee and Jap, go home."

SNU (Oct. 23):--"Student Defense Corps to pieces"; "Hosting of 1988 Olympics in Seoul is an attempt to exploit the people and avoid international isolation"; "the anti-favoritism campaign is designed to establish the chain of command of the fascist regime."

Sogang University (Sept. 18):--"Ignorant masses, rise for bloody struggles and for a history of blood"; "God of blood, festival of blood, and for the festival"; and "Sogang University people, let us toast, drink blood."

Korea University (Oct. 29):--"By holding the Olympic Games, Korea will gain nothing but the Communist bloc's boycott and financial deficits"; and "Hosting the Olympic Games is political and will produce nothing."

Songgyunkwan University (Oct. 7):--"Education Minister Yi, the fascist tool, destroy yourself"; "Stop immediately sports event TV hook-ups which cost enormous sums of foreign exchange."

Hawkuk University of Foreign Studies and Kyunghee University (Sept. 29) and Ewha Woman's University (Oct. 27):--"We're agains: hosting the Olympic Games."

CSO: 4108/44

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SNU PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON CAMPUS DISTURBANCES

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 81 p 10

[Interview with Kwon I-hyok, SNU president, by Yi Ch'ang-ho, CHUNGANG ILBO reporter; 2 November 1981 at Mr Kwon's residence]

[Summary] "The recent series of campus disturbances at Seoul National University are intensely distressing in that they have made us feel the dreary reality of rendering it impossible to hold even college festivals properly," SNU President Kwon I-hyok said in an interview made at his official residence late in the night of Nov. 2. At gist of the interview follows:

[Question] Tell us what you have felt while personally experiencing the incident.

[Answer] As the university president, I have nothing to say about when such an incident occurs at the university which boasts of the highest intelligence. Moreover, I cannot but feel sorry for the parents. For the faculties, the situation has become so much serious as to be ashamed of even mentioning it.

The student violence which took place on Oct. 23 was certainly shocking. It was not what you usually call a student demonstration staged on the campus.

[Question] In the Oct. 23rd campus turmoil, students resorted to violence, focusing on the campus internal problems. In this respect, it is considered different from the past student demonstrations. How do the school authorities view the nature of the Oct. 23rd demonstrations?

[Answer] Through printed matter scattered whenever there was a campus turmoil, we have felt that there is a problem in the students' maintaining and setting their ideologies. We have noted also that their principles and assertions are extremely political. Their violent demonstrations were too great a shock; and several more successive demonstrations which followed have made us unable to recover our composure. On the fact that students have mobilized violence, we think that it might have been a means employed to induce even more students to join their demonstrations.

[Question] You said that student demonstrators' principles and assertions were too political. Doesn't it mean that there are limits to what you can do about some problem students?

[Answer] In any world colleges, I think there is no student movement devoted solely to political issues. In this respect, our student movement today is different in essential qualities from the Western student movement. However, when a student movement comes to the problem of power system, beyond the level of political power, I think that it is no longer a problem that can be settled by the university itself since the university is also a member of the society as a whole.

The university, of course, cannot rule out its educational consideration in the guidance of problem students. Even in the future, I think that we will guide them leniently and educationally, as we have done so far.

[Question] Many point to that as the reason for chronic student demonstrations on the campus, there is a problem in the students' ability of accommodating a certain ideology. Don't you have any concrete plan to strengthen the critical education of ideologies, which Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho proposed previously?

[Answer] Under the present circumstances, I think that there should absolutely be some critical education in ideologies. But there exist a lot of shortcomings in the educational conditions. At the newly-established National Ethics Department, some sincere studies on this problem are under way. With the support from the school authorities, the department will continue the scholarly review even in the future.

[Question] The last festivals, I think, might be an extreme expression of the fact that today's colleges have lost their own images. What did you feel about the phenomena of becoming increasingly desolate?

[Answer] Colleges are a world of diversity. Students say that they negate what is called black-and-white logic. But I truly regret that they themselves are captivated by such an activity. Student demonstrators denounce vocal groups' performances or other festival events as a "pleasure-loving, decadent, low-quality culture." But aren't these the most democratic events that you can experience only in a democratic society alone?

On that day, we professors told the students that anyone who does not want to listen to the vocal groups, may leave the place. This is the way that the students themselves can give a concrete form to diversity, which we think is the cardinal point of democracy.

They cited the fact that the festivals were sponsored by the Student Defense Corps, as the only reason why they are opposed to the festivals. But that makes no reason. Regarding the student corps as their autonomous body, the school authorities have respected the student intention and precluded any meddling so that the students themselves may make decision through conversations among themselves.

[Question] With the recent incident, there has arisen the question regarding school authority. What are concrete plans and directions, if any, to safeguard the school authority?

[Answer] To put it simply, I think that school authority has two aspects--the professors' authority and right. The safeguarding of school authority means the work of protecting these two rights. Without school authority, the campus autonomy means nothing. Professors block demonstrations for the purpose of protecting both campus order and students.

If students should take their professors who come to dissuade their demonstrations for their enemy and work violence, who in the world can come forth? Taking this opportunity, the professors themselves should also keep their posture steady. They must endeavor to recover their own authority and right through dialogue with students.

[Question] Do the university authorities have any idea to prevent such an untoward campus incident in the future?

[Answer] I hope that the recent incident will mark a certain momentum for the future student guidance policy. Based on affection between teachers and students, we will continue to appeal to the good sense of students. The university authorities' appeal will be posted, and each professor will be asked to exchange talks with as many students as possible.

We will also strengthen dialogues with the parents of students, which actually got under way full-fledgedly at the beginning of this semester. We will send letters to their parents, asking for their cooperation. In particular, we are scheduled to invite the parents of problem students to the school for consultations. And, we will have to launch even a campaign to stimulate some positive and affirmative spirit within school, probably a drive to do away with indifference, as an initial step.

CSO: 4108/45

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FESTIVAL ON SNU FOUNDING DAY INTERRUPTED

SK020255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The festivities marking the 35th anniversary last week of the founding of Seoul National University (SNU), South Korea's most prestigious state-run institution of higher learning, were interrupted by destructive violent anti-government demonstrations by hundreds of the university's students, eyewitnesses said.

According to the eyewitnesses, the week-long riots started October 23, three days before the start of the annual festivities, when an estimated 300 SNU students gathered at the university library to chant anti-government slogans in a demonstration allegedly incited by a team of six students including Yi Sang-tae, a senior, majoring in biology at the Teachers' College of the university.

At one point during the demonstration, according to the eyewitnesses, the students wielded iron pipes and wooden sticks at faculty members and administrative staff, who were appealing to the students to stop the demonstration. Fifteen faculty and administration staff members were reported to have been injured in the clash. The confrontation developed to a point where students threw stones and bottles containing human excrement to some of the professors, they said.

University authorities said that in leaflets distributed by organizers of the demonstration several "pro-Government" professors were described as "enemies of democratic students," who should be "duly castigated." The October 23 demonstration is seen as a premeditated event. They said those professors and staff members of the Student Council, close to the organizers of the demonstration, had been notified of the event and told to stay away from the scene.

The demonstrations continued throughout the week-long festivities, climaxing on Friday, the eve of the last day of the annual event.

Grand Intervarsity Festival was about to begin on the university's main campus Friday afternoon, when students, boycotting the affair and chanting slogans, sabotaged it and threw stones at faculty members who were trying to disperse the demonstrators, eyewitnesses said. The rioting students stormed the stage and smashed the microphone and other decorations, but were dispersed by the police firing tear gas, they added.

Meanwhile, the SNU authorities have not come up with appropriate actions regarding the demonstrators.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS AGREE ON STUDENT PUNISHMENT

SK070550 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] University presidents in Seoul have broadly agreed on the necessity of intensifying the punishment of students involved in campus disturbances in one way or another in view of seriousness of the recent student activities.

The agreement was reached in a meeting of the presidents of 17 universities located in Seoul, including Seoul National University, at the Education Ministry Thursday to discuss the leftist-leaning trend of some students' violent protest moves on campuses. The meeting was presided over by Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho.

The presidents expressed deep worry about the recent students' wild behavior against professors who tried to calm them down, saying that such unreasonable activities had not been seen in the past.

Those who sympathize with the hard-core protestors should also be punished in the days to come in an effort to effectively eradicate future disturbances, the presidents agreed. The presidents also agreed on the necessity of restructuring the Student Defense Corps in such a way as to have as many students as possible participate in the organization as a possible means to defuse future disturbances.

The recent decision by SNU to punish 71 students in connection with disturbances during the school festival can be said to be an example of punishing the active sympathizers, and other schools will follow suit, according to the ministry officials.

However, the definition of active sympathizers is a matter to be decided by the school authorities themselves, they said.

The participants also decided to reduce the frequency of campus festivals from the current twice in spring and autumn to once from next year and the kind of programs to be performed during the festival will be decided on in consideration of the general opinion of the students.

CSO: 4120/54

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT, DJP STUDY EDUCATION TAX LEVY

SK110631 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] A study is being made of scrapping the government plan to impose a tax on the existing property tax as part of the proposed education tax, it was learned yesterday.

According to informed sources, the majority Democratic Justice Party and the government, which proposed the education tax, are trying to revise the government bill in that direction.

Besides, the government and the party were learned to have agreed not to limit the imposition of the new education tax to only five years since educational investment to improve educational conditions would require more than five years.

The sources said the party and the government were racking their brains on how to make up for the setback of 50 billion won that was to be raised in a surtax on the property tax.

Contemplated new tax sources include rearrangement of tax rates imposed on liquors and raising the tax rates on income from stock dividends and bank interest.

Besides, imposing an additional tax on the existing corporate tax is also being considered as a means of making up for the revenue loss.

According to the original version of the education tax bill, about 350 billion won is to be raised a year by imposing a tax in the form of an addition to the property tax, the liquor tax, and the tax on dividend and interest income.

The DJP has long opposed the imposition of an educational surtax on property, fearing that it would trigger a wave of tax resistance.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party are opposed to the new tax plan entirely, arguing that now is not the time for the government to add to the tax burden of the people although they were fully aware of the necessity for massive educational investments to improve the learning atmosphere at primary, middle and high schools.

The finance committee of the National Assembly, deliberating a host of tax bills, has formed a subcommittee for the close examination beginning tomorrow.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLES HIGH-LEVEL OFFICIALS

SK030655 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The government conducted a sweeping reshuffle under its administrative reform project yesterday, affecting about 500 high-level officials.

Those affected are all high-ranking officials of the third grade or higher in 34 central administrations subject to the government reorganization program.

In the large-scale shakeup, seven ministerial or vice ministerial-level officials including Chang Tok-chin, a standing member of the economic-science council; and Kim Yong-ok, chairman of the administrative improvement committee, were relieved of their posts.

The following is the list of some who were changed at each office yesterday:

EPB: Kim Yong-tae, administrator for budget deliberation and social development, was transferred to the Korea Development Institute.

Kim Chong-hwan, administrator for fair trade, was sent to the National War College for Students.

Kim Hak-hyon, administrator for examination and statistics, is to be reassigned to the Olympic organizing committee.

The National Unification Board (NUB): Kim Tong-sop, assistant minister for planning and management, was transferred to assistant minister for education and publicity.

Song Yong-tae, assistant minister for education and publicity, was appointed a professor at the National Unification Research Institute.

Government Administration Ministry: Yang Nak-chun, director general for pension affairs, was named manager for research of the Central Public Officials Training Institute.

Hwang Pyong-in, director general for the state-run higher-level examination, was transferred to the welfare bureau.

Science-technology Ministry: Kim Song-chol, director general for atomic development, was named administrator for manpower planning.

Choe Yong-hwan, director general for information and industry, was transferred to the bureau of technical promotion.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP UNHAPPY WITH GOVERNMENT'S HANDLING OF BUDGET

SK310431 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 31 Oct 81 p 2

[From the column: "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] The plenary meeting of lawmakers of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], which was held on 30 October in the National Assembly building, proceeded in a serious atmosphere, with complaints expressed by some assemblymen about the discord between the party and the government in connection with the issues of designating the lunar new year as a national holiday, the budget settlement committee's approval of this year's supplementary budget bill and so forth.

During the discussion session at the meeting, party spokesman Assemblyman Pong Tu-hwan demanded that the party leaders explain what took place between the Economic Planning Board [EPB] and the Minority Democratic Korea Party [DKP] in the course of passing the supplementary budget bill. He urged that each assemblyman freely express his opinions concerning designation of the lunar new year as a national holiday.

Assemblymen Chong Nam and Pak Kwon-hum raised their voices, saying: The attitudes of the administration officials who offered the glory of slashing 8,600 million won in the supplementary budget to the DKP are a serious and important question which we should not overlook.

Finally, Chairman Yi Chae-hyong, referring to the president's remark that the fifth republic is a government led by the party, said: Let us vigorously advance with the spirit as the leading force of the nation. Thus, he calmed down the heated atmosphere.

This heated debate was caused by the EPB agreeing to slash an additional 1,900 million won after negotiating only with the minority DKP, which made an issue out of the EPB's budget management, despite the fact that the executive secretaries of the three political parties formerly agreed on reducing 6,700 million won during the meeting to adjust the figures of the bill by the budget settlement committee on the morning of 30 October.

The DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan twice refused to answer phone calls from Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon in order to show his displeasure. He said that Deputy Prime Minister Sin deeply apologized to DJP Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal during their meeting at noon on the same day.

CSO: 4108/42

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS SENTENCED--Six people, including three college students and a teacher, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from eight months to three years by the Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday for violating the laws on national security, assembly and demonstration. Hwang Il-pong, then a freshman majoring in business administration at Chonnam University, was convicted of failing to report finding a seditious leaflet late last March. Instead, Hwang, 24, passed the leaflet to co-defendant U Yong-chu, 23, and the two discussed a plan to use it for instigating farmers and students to demonstrate, according to a verdict read by the presiding judge, Kim Hong-mu. The judge led a three-man panel. U, the verdict said, handed the same leaflet to co-defendant Kim Chang-chung, 21. It said Kim printed 100 copies of the leaflet and gave them to Kim Tae-yong, then 20 and a freshman at Sogang University, asking him to use them. The Sogang University student was arrested when he scattered some of the copied leaflets at his school May 10, the verdict said. His five co-defendants were also under arrest. He was sentenced to one year in prison. He was also banned from public office and voting in elections for one year. Co-defendants Hwang, U and Chong Kyu-chol, a teacher at the Middle School attached to Chonnam University, were each given identical sentences. Co-defendant Kim Chang-chung, a Catholic farmers movement member assigned to Kwangju, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and banned from civil rights for the same period. The sixth co-defendant, Chong Chun-kol, 25, a senior and mathematics major at Sogang University, was sentenced to eight months in prison. [Text] [SK110607 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 8]

'SUBVERSIVE' ACTS CONVICTIONS--Kwangju (YONHAP)--The district court here convicted nine persons arrested for having distributed subversive leaflets on college campuses yesterday in a session presided over by Judge Chang Wu-kon. The defendants including Yi Sang-chin, 20, a junior at the Engineering College of Choson University, were indicted on charges of printing subversive leaflets and distributing them for the purpose of agitating other students between December last year and March this year. Yi and four other students Cho Hyon-chong, 25, and Chong Sam-su, 23, seniors at the Liberal Arts and Science College of Chonam National University; and Chong Pyong, 24, and Chong Sok-yun, 20, both freshmen at Kyongsang Junior College--were sentenced to one year of imprisonment suspended for two years. Another student, Pak Chong-yol, 20, junior at the Liberal Arts and Science College of Chonnam National University, was given eight months in jail suspended for two years. Three jobless persons identified as Cho Pong-hun, 27, Chong Chol, 21, and Yi Han-su, 21, were sentenced to one and a half years of imprisonment each with the suspension of their civil rights for one and a half years. [Text] [SK120652 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 81 p 8]

SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY LAW--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--A cabinet meeting Tuesday approved an amendment to the existing law on the appointment of special presidential envoys, under which cabinet-level envoys will carry the title of deputy prime minister for their overseas missions. Under the revised legislation, special envoys are to be recommended by the foreign minister for appointment by the president. The new law also stipulates that the title of an ambassador be conferred on private citizens performing the duties of special presidential envoys. [Text] [SK100303 Seoul YONHAP in English 0235 GMT 10 Nov 81]

UNIFICATION COUNCIL--In a 27 October steering committee session at the National Assembly, opposition party lawmakers, including representative So Sok-chae of the Democratic Korea Party and Independent Kim Chong-su, discussed the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, expressing concern that the council might become a new version of the old national conference for unification. Representative So Sok-chae said: "There are no opposition figures among members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs. It appears the advisory council has emerged as a new class." Representative Kim Chong-su discussed the possibility that the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs might become a means to preserve political power. Answering these interpellations, the secretary general of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, Yi Pom-sok, concurrently minister of the unification board, said: "It is our firm position that the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs should not be used as a means to maintain political power." Answering Representative Yi Han-tong of the Democratic Justice Party, who interpellated on the treatment of the status of members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs, Secretary General Yi Pom-sok said: "We have accommodated those members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Affairs who had no telephones at their homes by installing telephones, and we will issue official passports to those members of the council who make overseas trips for officials activities related to the advisory council." [Text] [SK291309 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 2]

CRIMINAL PROSECUTION REGULATION--The Supreme Court is going to establish a criminal prosecution regulation, a procedure rule designed to protect the rights and interests of defendants and suspects while issuing warrants or holding criminal court cases and promptly handle the legal proceedings. The Supreme Court will put this regulation into effect beginning next year. The major contents of the draft criminal prosecution regulation, which is currently under review by the court's administrative office, prescribe the adoption of a system for the actual examination of warrants, the banning of the issuance of warrants by junior judges, the expansion of a single judge's jurisdiction, a reporting time for detention and the prior request for reference material when applying for warrants during the detention period. It has been learned that the Supreme Court's effort to establish the criminal prosecution regulation is being accelerated because the issue of the rights of defendants and suspects has emerged as a big social question in connection with a series of incidents including the recent murder of a female college student and corrective measures for this issue are urgently required. It has been noted that considerable portions of the draft criminal prosecution regulation have already been specified in the law. However, they have not been put into effect. Thus consequently, the court is to pay realistic attention to this issue. [Text] [SK281422 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Oct 81]

'YONHAP' GIVES DETAILS ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY PLAN

SK300510 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea is gearing up for "a second industrial revolution," bringing its scientific and technological development up to international standard, during this decade.

The fifth five-year science and technology development plan (1982-1986) announced Thursday by the government highlights the industrial application of technology ranging from raw color film, electronic switching boards, microcomputers, optical fibre communications to large scale integration (LSI), at a cost of some 5.4 trillion won (some 7.9 billion U.S. dollars).

The plan, to be carried out beginning next year, envisages a sharp increase of investment in science and technology from an estimated 1.3 percent of the country's gross national product in 1982 to two percent by 1986. The nation's investment in technology development projects in 1979 amounted to 490 million dollars, accounting for a mere 0.3 percent of the world total.

Such an increased investment may reflect the government intention to shift the nation's trade oriented economy to a technology-oriented one during the 1980s or to pursue a sustained economic growth based upon technology development.

The government will inaugurate an interministerial technology promotion council consisting of all ministers, member of state-run research institutes and leading private industrialists next year to help ensure a successful implementation of the five-year technology development plan.

The council will be called into session once every four months to act on matters relating to the training of technological manpower, effective technology development projects in compliance with the country's changing needs, and to the induction of foreign technologies.

In addition to electric and electronic industries including semiconductors, microcomputers, electronic switching boards and optical fiber communications, the government will intensively develop raw film color, medical supplies and facilities, the dyeing industry, shipbuilding, auto manufacturing, nuclear power plants, oil prospecting technology.

By the target year of 1986, the localization of the production of vehicles and nuclear power generating facilities would hit 90 percent, according to the plan.

The five-year plan aims at raising the share of precision chemistry in the country's chemical industry from the current 21.6 percent to 35 percent by 1986 and at meeting some 4.8 billion dollars' worth of domestic demand while exporting some one billion dollars worth of the expertise by the target year of 1986.

Under the plan, leading private enterprises will be required to set up their own technology research bodies to develop necessary technologies, and research institutes, both private and state-run, will be encouraged to seek technological cooperation from foreign organizations, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the U.S. Bell Telephone Co by way of joint research projects.

CSO: 4120/50

ROK TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK300245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The nation is committed to upgrading its technology to be on par with that of industrialized countries by 1986, the target year of the fifth five-year economic and social development plan, the Ministry of Science and Technology announced yesterday.

The science-technology development program announced by the ministry envisages a sharp increase of investment in science and technology from an estimated 1.3 percent of GNP in 1982 to 2 percent by 1986.

In 1979, the nation's investments in technology amounted to \$4,900 million, accounting for a mere 0.3 percent of the world total.

The technology promotion program calls for developing large-scale integrated circuit (LSI) semiconductors, communications by fiber optics, microcomputers and raw color film and electronic switching system.

Concerning semiconductors, the program envisages production of bipolar, silicon gate C-MOS and silicon gate N-MOS.

The nation also plans to introduce the latest technology regarding the development of semiconductors from advanced countries.

By 1986, the ministry said, the nation will be able to produce a sufficient number of small-scale office-oriented computers.

The ministry will also have Korea's science and technology institutions seek technological cooperation with foreign organizations, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), the U.S. Bell Telephone Co and the International Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The plan also calls for training 83,000 scientists and engineers by 1991 from the present 22,000.

Technological exports, now totaling \$120 million, will be increased to the level of \$1,000 million by 1986. Next year, the government will start a quarterly technology promotion committee meeting. It will be presided over by President Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4120/50

HYUNDAI, MITSUBISHI JOINT AUTO VENTURE PLANNED

SK310310 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] The Hyundai Motor Company will build another mammoth automobile manufacturing plant, scaled at 300,000 units per annum, in Ulsan in a joint venture with the Mitsubishi Motor Corporation of Japan.

Chung Se-yung, president of Hyundai Motors, said yesterday construction of the new plant, to be financed with 396.9 billion won in domestic and foreign capital, would be completed by 1985.

The production of economic front-wheel drive passenger cars ranging from 1,000 cc to 1,500 cc which will have competitiveness in terms of fuel economy, gas emission and safety is intended to compete with the vehicles of the advanced countries in the world market, Chung said.

He said the construction of the plant, which will manufacture new model cars so-called "second generation pony," will begin early next year.

As of yesterday, Hyundai's capital reached 48,250 million won and the company will increase its capital by 80 billion won for this purpose. He did not elaborate on the new car type, but said it would be an up-to-date and economical compact car, meeting the rising worldwide demand for fuel-saving cars.

The full-fledged production of the small-sized sedans will start in 1985 and half of the output will be exported abroad, Chung said.

The royalties for Mitsubishi technical Cooperation will be \$42 per car.

When the mass production of new economical cars begins in 1985, he predicted that the price would be cut down by 20 percent from the present price.

CSO: 4120/50

KCCI RECOMMENDS MEASURES FOR STIMULATING ECONOMY

SK040127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) called upon the government Wednesday to lower domestic bank interest rates and supply more money to stimulate the economy which is still in a slump.

In a recommendation to the government, the KCCI said that the country would lose its growth potential unless wide-ranging measures are implemented here and now in preparations for the forthcoming boom.

These days, commodity prices are stabilizing, but despite this, enterprises are suffering serious difficulties stemming chiefly from excessively heavy loan servicing costs. Thus the KCCI recommendation called upon the government to lower bank interest rates to a level comparable with those of countries which are Korea's rivals in trade.

The recommendation also pointed out that many enterprises are going bankrupt due to serious operational fund shortages, and urged the government to operate its money supply policy with flexibility by supplying much more domestic credit to help meet the growing money demand at the end of this year.

In order to stimulate investments in facilities, the government should extend the expiration of the provisional investment tax exemption, which is to end next June, to the end of next year, and increase the tax exemption point from the current eight to 10 percent to 15 to 20 percent, the recommendation said.

The scope of export financing loans should also be expanded and the repayment period for such loans should be extended, the KCCI recommendation said.

CSO: 4120/50

ROK'S GNP GROWS 6.2 PERCENT IN THIRD QUARTER

SK120725 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) during the third quarter of this year grew by 6.2 percent in real terms over the same period last year largely paced by a substantial boost in mining industry exports and agro-fishery production, according to a tentative tally made by the Bank of Korea (BOK) yesterday.

The value of the total output of goods and services produced during the July-September period came to 3,511,600 million won (687 won roughly equals one U.S. dollar) at a 1975 constant price basis, a Central Bank official said.

The third-quarter increase brought the combined total GNP growth rate during the first nine months of this year to 3.7 percent.

Korea recorded a growth rate of 1.1 percent during the first quarter and of 3.5 percent during the second quarter of this year respectively.

The third quarter rate of 6.2 percent was enough to fully compensate for the minus 2.1 percent growth rate recorded in the same period last year, according to the BOK.

Reflecting a solid sign for an economic recovery, the nation's Gross Domestic Products (GDP) showed a growth rate of 7.2 percent during the third-quarter of this year, which is in sharp contrast with the negative 9.1 percent growth during the corresponding period last year, the BOK official explained.

The GDP refers to the total output of goods and services produced in the interior of the national territory except for the overseas sector.

The nation's mining and manufacturing industry chalked up a 10.4 percent growth rate over the same period last year, when a minus 1.6 percent was recorded. Most of the strength in this sector came from a big boost in exports.

The agro-fishery industry also registered a 6.8 percent growth during the third quarter of this year, mainly due to bumper vegetable crop.

There was a minus 2.0 percent growth in this sector during the same period last year, mainly due to a poor performance in the deep-sea fishing operations and live-stock industries.

Meanwhile, the nation's social overhead capital and service industry ended up with a relatively small gain of 5.3 and 1.9 percent respectively during the cited period because of shrinking private construction activities and increasing debt servicing, Central Bank officials explained.

Among the key industries which recorded a positive growth were garments (43.9 percent), electric equipment (20.8 percent), transportation equipment (18.7 percent), leather goods (18.3 percent), and glass products (17.4 percent).

Among major industries which were in the red were oil refineries (-5.0 percent) and rubber products (-10.8 percent).

In addition, the nation's total consumption expenditure posted an increase of 5.0 percent over the same period last year.

Private consumption expenditure edged up by 5.8 percent thanks to a substantial gain in outlays of home electric appliances while the consumption in the government sector inched up by a small 0.3 percent primarily owing to consumption control.

Domestic fixed investments showed a decrease of 5.1 percent over the comparable period last year affected by a dull performance in private construction and machinery facility investments.

In the trade sector, total exports during the third quarter of this year represented a gain of 19.5 percent in terms of volume over the same period a year ago on the strength of favorable export achievements in garments, home electric appliances and transportation equipment sectors.

Aggregate imports during the period posted an increase of 14.3 percent over the same period a year ago thanks to high-priced imports of foreign services, the Central Bank revealed.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

'YONHAP' REPORTS EPB'S 1981 ECONOMIC WHITE PAPER

SK110124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)—The Korean Government has taken steps to improve the efficiency of the national economy, and liberalize it to cope with foreseeable economic difficulties in the 1980s, stemming chiefly from intensifying competition with other developing countries, growing protectionism by advanced countries, and the uncertain supply of crude oil.

According to a 1981 economic white paper, released Wednesday by the Economic Planning Board [EPB], the government will push ahead with its economic policies in the direction of maximizing the creativity and autonomy of enterprises in the private sector.

To this end, the government will implement the fair transaction system strongly, reduce loans extended from policy considerations, internationalize the banking business, put the operation of banking institutions under private management, and shift the emphasis of industry support measures for specific enterprises to the enhancement of their competitiveness.

In order to expedite the opening of the national economy to the rest of the world, the government will implement measures to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean-made commodities in other aspects besides price, such as quality and productivity improvement, which will help to sustain export growth, while securing the necessary raw materials through import liberalization.

The government will also considerably reduce restrictions on foreign investments in the country, enliven the inducement of foreign capital and advanced technology, and liberalize capital transactions, according to the 1981 economic white paper.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DAILY URGES CONSISTENT ECONOMIC POLICY

SK051318 Seoul CHOSEON ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Friction Between Economic Stabilization and Its Galvanization--an Unfaltering and Consistent Economic Policy"]

[Excerpts] As yearend approaches, it is clear the economy is becoming more and more sluggish. This has come as a surprise to those who had forecast that the economy would improve in the fourth quarter of this year. Expectations for an economic turnaround are totally shattered. Next year's economic situation is even more uncertain. Government economic analysts and policymakers, once optimistic, are now deeply concerned. This has confused most people. Government economists now say the economy will be in a recession next year.

Policymakers are desperately trying to work out measures to confront this dilemma. They are reportedly studying measures to revive declining purchasing power, solve the financial difficulties of business enterprises and promote exports, undoubtedly suffering in recent days.

We have no choice but to wait and see how effective the measures will be. We are sure the government will adopt tried and true measures to revive dwindling purchasing power and ease financial difficulties of business enterprises, to increase the exchange rate substantially to accelerate exports and to decrease bank interest rates to encourage investment and help business enterprises cope with the tight money situation. But what about the stabilization policy the government set forth some time ago for 1982? This is our question.

We are not saying the abandonment of the stabilization policy is good or bad. Considering the uncertain economic prospects. It is understandable for the government to stress economic expansion rather than economic contraction. What is important is to carry out a consistent policy.

No matter what course the government adopts, government authorities are again urged to proceed steadfastly and unfalteringly.

CSO: 4108/42

INTEREST RATE DECLINE CALLED 'DROP IN BUCKET'

SK110127 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Downward Readjustment of Interest Rates"]

[Text] The downward readjustment of interest rates by a margin of 1 percent is viewed in business circles as a drop in the bucket as it is expected to relieve them of only 100,000 million won out of more than 5,000,000 million won they have to pay annually in interest.

It seems that the government did not expect that the downward readjustment would do much for business circles suffering from interest payments. When 100,000 million won--the amount business circles are relieved of in interest payments by the 1 percent reduction of interest rates--is viewed as a drop in the bucket, would it make a difference if they are relieved of, say, 200,000 million won or 300,000 million won, by dropping interest rates 2 or 3 percent?

Relieving business circles of 100,000 million won is not conducive to encouraging investments and boosting the economy. This is tantamount to saying that we could not expect anything different if interest rates had been reduced by 2 or 3 percent.

The government's intent in scaling down interest rates seems to be to express its concern for business circles in a financial pinch and pressed by interest payments. Amid pros and cons about lowering interest rates, business circles, as a matter of fact, had worried that the government would act against their wishes. This is why they raised their voices for a downward readjustment of interest rates.

If the interest rate readjustment, though shy of their expectations, could only rid business circles of their concern on this point, the government would have attained what it intended.

The significance of the government decision to lower interest rates is the implication that the government is, albeit slowly, loosening the austerity policy it had pursued, not that it is helping business circles in a financial pinch.

This holds true in view of the fact that the government, while lowering interest rates, has decreased bank payment reserve rates from 5.5 percent to 3.5 percent and that the government has hinted another downward readjustment of interest rates will follow, if it seems proper when price movements are considered.

Affected by the lowering of bank payment reserve rates, 5 commercial banks in the nation will have an additional 270,000 million won at their disposal. There is no question that a decrease in bank payment reserve rates is a typical means of loosening an austerity policy.

Meanwhile, the government has hinted that it would, slowly and "without any announcement," raise foreign exchange rates to market levels. Though it remains to be seen which market levels the government has in mind, this would be a big difference from what it had planned to do--curb the rise of foreign exchange rates by 5 percent this year and 3 percent next year.

Given the current economic performances, we view as inevitable such a cautious policy readjustment of the part of the government. The current economic movements are not vigorous enough for the government to go ahead with its stabilization policy aimed at curbing the rise of prices at a range between 10 to 14 percent next year. The prevailing situation calls on the government to pursue a stabilization policy but not to dampen the economy.

However, the government should not care less about the stabilization policy when seeing a dimmer economic forecast than it had expected. It is never too much to urge that the government come up with effective measures to boost the economy and act prudently in readjusting interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

If the stabilization policy was worked out on the principle that all share the burdens imposed by it, a shift in the policy toward boosting the economy should maintain the same principle so that it will not impose on a certain segment of the people.

CSO: 4108/42

BANK LOAN, DEPOSIT INTEREST RATES LOWERED

SK101112 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] The interest rates on bank loans and deposits were lowered by an average of 1.0 percentage point each effective yesterday.

Along with this, the minimum reserve requirement ratio banking institutions must maintain against their deposit liabilities was cut by two percentage points to 3.6 percent from hitherto 5.5 percent from the same day.

Kim Chun-song, governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), announced yesterday that the interest markdown is primarily aimed at stabilizing the domestic commodity prices and lessening the financial burden of the business interests, now experiencing a serious financial pinch.

As a step to induce more savings, the interest rates on three types of bank deposits --savings deposit, special household time deposit and time deposit with three-month maturity--will remain unchanged at current levels of 14.4 and 14.82 percent respectively, he revealed.

At the same time, the Central Bank will maintain the present interest rate for export supporting loans standing at 12 percent per annum until June 1982, Gov Kim said.

The export supporting loan consists of short-term working fund loans extended by foreign exchange banks to those who produce or process export goods as well as exporters themselves.

Kim observed that the salvation measures will help business interests to save approximately 100,000 million won in interest burden annually.

Under the revised interest program, the interest rates on time deposits, for example, with one-year maturity, was cut by 1.2 percentage point to 20.4 percent from 21.6 percent (for low-income people).

The rate on deposits at notice was pulled down by 1.0 percentage point from 10.5 percent to 9.5 percent.

As for lending, the discount rate on commercial bills was brought down by 1.0 percentage point to 18.5 percent from 19.5 percent (for top-rated companies) and to 19.0 percent from 20.0 percent (for others).

In the case of overdrafts, the rate was scaled down to 19.5 percent from 20.5 percent (for creditworthy companies) and to 20.0 percent from 21.0 percent (for others), according to the BOK.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PRICE STABILIZATION STRESSED FOR EXPORT BOOST

SK090137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0119 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 9 Nov (YONHAP)--High bank interest rates and commodity price hikes are cited as the greatest deterrent to Korea's competitiveness with trade rivals in Asia.

A government report released Monday said that Korea's current preferential rate, equivalent to the U.S. prime rate, is 19.5 percent a year, the highest level in Asian countries, compared with 6.75 percent in Japan, 13.5 percent in Taiwan, 14.4 percent in Singapore, 17 percent in Hong Kong and 18 percent in Thailand.

Korea's interest rate on export financing loans is 12 percent a year, five percentage points higher than that of Thailand and 0.5 percentage points higher than that of Singapore, but 0.25 points lower than that of Taiwan, Korea's most formidable trade rival.

Compared with Japan and Hong Kong, both of which extend no export financing loans to traders, Korea's 12 percent interest rate is 5.25 points higher than Japan's, but five points lower than Hong Kong's.

Differences between prime rates and interest rates on export financing loans are 11 percent for Thailand, 7.5 percent for Korea, 2.9 percent for Singapore and 1.25 percent for Taiwan.

The report also said that while commodity prices rose by an average of 38.9 percent in Korea last year, they increased by 21.5 percent in Taiwan, 19.6 percent in Singapore, 11.6 percent in Hong Kong and 20.1 percent in Thailand.

Such a high commodity price hike deteriorated Korea's price competitiveness, despite its preferential interest rates on export financing loans, the report said.

Therefore, price stabilization measures should be given priority over other steps to boost exports, such as a raise in the won-dollar exchange rate which, the report said, would produce only short-term export-increasing effects.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

FKTU CALLS WAGE GUIDELINES 'UNREASONABLE'

SK120304 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--The Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU) Wednesday issued a statement calling for the withdrawal of proposals by some local economic organizations to hold down the wage increase for workers in the next year to 10 percent.

The FKTU statement was intended to counter an announcement at a meeting Tuesday by leaders of the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korea Employers' Association to the effect that they would set up a wage guideline for next year with the maximum wage increase of 10 percent, in a bid to hold down domestic prices during the period.

The statement charged that the wage increase proposal by the employers is far below to the level of the increase in consumer prices this year, which is expected to reach 20 percent at the year's end.

The statement also contended that such a wage guideline would worsen the lives of laborers in the country which are in a bad enough shape due to the low wage increase of 17 percent this year, in contrast to the increase of 34 percent in consumer prices.

"It is unreasonable to finger the wage increase as the prime factor behind the soaring of local prices. The wage increase is a problem to be decided on through a compromise between employers and workers in each industry," the statement added.

CSO: 4120/50

GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE PRICE OF RICE EXAMINED

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Park Hang-hwan: "14% Rice Price Boost Reflects Gov't Efforts To Curb Inflation"]

[Text]

The government's purchase price of rice, the nation's staple grain, was finally decided Thursday after a two-week long tug of war between the Economic Planning Board (EPB) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In a nutshell, the government's decision to increase rice purchase price by 14 per cent over last year's level represents its strong determination to stabilize the commodity prices.

The increase rate of 14 per cent this year is comparable to 22.0 per cent in 1979 and 25.0 per cent in 1980.

At face value, 14 per cent seems to be far from the farmers' expectations as overall inflation rate, from November 1980 through October this year, is put at 21 per cent.

Against this backdrop, some lawmakers earlier urged the government to raise the rice purchase price by no less than 40 per cent, arguing that more-than-expected rice crop is anticipated this year after three consecutive years of poor crops.

However, the government is not in a position to mark up the rice purchase price by that much since its top economic policy is stabilization of all commodity prices.

To provide a firm basis for another economic take-off, the government is determined to

curb the inflation rate at 18 per cent this year and 10 per cent next year.

In fact the government has so far suffered from a serious inflationary pressure triggered by the snow-balling deficit in the government's "special grain account" under the "two-tier grain price system."

The special account was introduced in 1969 with the implementation of the dual grain pricing formula under which the government buys rice and barley, both of which are staple national grains, from farmers at higher-than-going market prices during the harvest season and sells them to general consumers during the nonharvest time at lower-than-going market prices.

The system is aimed at stabilizing grain prices while boosting the morale of farmers by raising their income and alleviating the cost-of-living of urban workers.

Accordingly, the deficit operation of the account was inevitable from the outset.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the rice purchase price of 32,100 won per 80 kg bag this year is some 400 won higher than the present government-released price of 31,800 won a bag.

As shown above, the government cannot steer

clear of grain account deficit even this year.

For one thing, the bulk of this year's rice purchase fund will be financed through borrowings from the Bank of Korea (BOK), the nation's central bank.

The government believes that the benefits shared by farmers and the general public under the two-tier grain pricing formula have been virtually offset by the inflationary pressure stemming from the accumulated grain account deficit.

It expects the combined deficit in grain account to top 1,000,000 million won toward the end of this year.

Reflective of its concerted efforts to slash the grain account deficit, the government has decided to buy back a total of six million sok (one sok equals roughly 144 kg) of rice from farmers this year, about two-thirds of average annual purchase amount of approximately nine million sok.

Though the relatively low level of rice purchase price and volume do not live up to the farmers' immediate expectations, the government explained, the gradual reduction of grain account deficit will surely be in the

farmers' interest in the long run as it will serve to bring down the overall commodity inflation.

As a step toward compensating this year's low rice purchase price for farmers nationwide, the government also plans to funnel 300,000 million won in farming fund for farmers' off-farm income boost project between December this year through April 1983.

Initially, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was reportedly known to ask at least a 20 per cent increase in rice purchase price this year while the Economic Planning Board (EPB) insisted that it could not approve of an increase of more than 12 per cent.

The former's rationale was based on the fact that farmers' morale plays a decisive role in ensuring self-sufficiency in foodgrains and the latter argued that commodity price control should take precedence over any other factors to be able to see another economic upsurge in the 1980s.

The compromise increase rate of 14 per cent seems to have been worked out against this background.

CS0: 4120/49

GRADUAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY CHANGE URGED

SK100211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Soul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--Representatives of the electronic industry in Korea have called upon the government to implement its five-year telecommunications development plan starting next year gradually and cautiously, so as not to hurt domestic electronic switching system manufacturers.

Business sources here said Tuesday that, as the government has decided to finish the installation of the digital electronic switching system by 1986, five years ahead of original schedule, then it expects to select by the end of this year types of digital electronic switching boards to be imported by 1986.

If the government chooses types which have nothing to do with the country's semiconductor technology development, many domestic electronic product manufacturers, especially makers of stored program control systems, will go bankrupt, the sources said.

At present, five internationally famous telecommunications firms such as ITT of the United States, Northern Telecom of Canada and Siemens of West Germany have submitted bids to the Communications Ministry for the introduction of some three billion U.S. dollars' worth of digital electronic switching boards by 1986.

Under the heavy and chemical industry realignment program, which went into effect in September 1980, the Korea Telecommunications Co was asked to specialize in the production of type one stored program controlled (SPC) electronic switching systems, the Gold Start Semiconductor Co was asked to exclusively produce type two SPC electronic switching systems, and the Oriental Precision Co was asked to produce cross bar private automatic branch exchanges.

These telecommunications makers are already producing SPC electronic switching systems. This is why they are worrying about the hasty implementation of the five-year telecommunications development plan which calls, among other things, for the introduction of digital electronic switching systems by 1986, the sources said.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK PLANS VOCATIONAL TRAINING MANAGEMENT BODY

SK120329 Seoul YONHAP in English 0317 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea will establish a vocational training management corporation, capitalized at 36.6 billion Korean won (about 53 million U.S. dollars), for the training of technical manpower, the Labor Affairs Ministry here said Thursday.

A spokesman for the ministry told reporters that the projected Korean Vocational Training Management Corp (KVTMC) would assess each skilled worker's ability, and take charge of his placement, in line with the country's intensive high technology-oriented policy.

The spokesman said that the country will merge the public vocational training institute and the skill testing agency next February, to establish the planned KVTMC under the control of the Labor Affairs Ministry.

He added that the KVTMC will take up all business related to skilled manpower, ranging from vocational training and national technical qualification testing, to skilled manpower management, and the introduction of vocational training know-how.

The KVTMC will control the overall affairs of the vocational training competition, the Korea technical qualification testing agency, the Central Vocational Training Institute, 24 other vocational training centers across the country, and Changwon Master College, some 291 km southeast of Seoul.

To this end, his ministry plans to submit a draft bill regarding the setting of the KVTMC, so that the South Korean National Assembly could act on it within the current plenary session, the spokesman said.

CSO: 4120/50

'YONHAP' REVIEWS GROWTH IN ROK SHIPPING INDUSTRY

SK290148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 29 Oct 81

[Text] Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea has emerged as the 15th largest shipping country in the world, with the total tonnage of its ocean-going vessels and coastal liner exceeding the six million-ton mark as of October 29, 1981.

A Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) report released Thursday said that the total tonnage of ocean-going ships reached 6,005,000 tons and that of home-waters liners amounted to 770,000 tons as of October.

The total tonnage of the country's oceangoing vessels was only 2.7 million tons in 1976. But the government has poured a total of 1.9 billion U.S. dollars into the building of 737,000 tons of new ships and the importing of 3.7 million tons of foreign-made ships, in an effort to boost the tonnage up to six million tons by the end of 1981, the target year of the fourth five-year economic development plan.

As a result, foreign exchange earnings by the country's ocean-going ships increased, from 43 million dollars in 1976 to 1.9 billion dollars last year. As of the end of August this year, the earnings amounted to 1.6 billion dollars. The KMPA report estimated that the earnings would reach more than 2.1 billion dollars by the end of this year.

The loading rate of the country's ocean-going ships also increased from 38.6 percent of the total cargo shipped out of the country to 49 percent last year. It is expected to reach 50 percent this year.

KMPA plans to build five million tons of new ocean-going vessels during the fifth five-year economic development plan which starts next year. If the plan is successfully implemented, the total tonnage of the country's ocean liners will reach 10 million tons by 1986, and Korea will become the 10th largest shipping country in the world.

CSO: 4120/50

BRIEFS

CONSTRUCTION EXPORTS STEADILY INCREASE--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The performance of South Korea's construction exports has improved steadily this year. The Construction Ministry here reported Monday that the country received nine billion U.S. dollars' worth of overseas construction orders during the first 10 months of this year, up 50 percent over the comparable figure of six billion dollars for the same period last year. According to the ministry report, the January-October construction export performance has already exceeded the annual target of several billion dollars for 1981, by two billion dollars, and the performance of 8.2 billion dollars for 1980, by 800 million dollars. Expecting that the favorable tendency will continue for the time being, government sources predicted that the country should receive 10 billion dollars' worth of overseas construction orders by the end of December. [Text] [SK020148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 2 Nov 81]

PAY RAISES--Korean companies will keep wage hikes in line with inflation next year in a bid to contribute toward the government's prime goal for less inflation, Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation Korean Industries (FKI) said yesterday. Meeting with the press, the business leader said he welcomed the government's "firm resolution" to stabilize commodity prices at a 10 percent next year and declared that the business circles "will not spare any efforts to keep down production costs." The press meeting was also attended by other influential business leaders such as Kim Yong-chu, president of the Korean Employers' Federation (KEF) and FKI Deputy Chairmen Won Yong-sok, Chong In-uk and Ku Cha-kyong. In recent days, the government has called on businesses to keep pay raises next year below 10 percent. [Text] [SK110550 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 81 p 4]

NO SET WAGE GUIDELINES--The government will not restrict or recommend wage increases in private businesses for next year by setting a uniform guideline, Kwon Chung-ton, minister of labor affairs said yesterday. Enterprises and employees will be advised to set the wage hike level through mutual discussion, he said. Minister Kwon remarked in commenting on the recent statements made by the Federation of Korean Industries and the Federation of Korea Trade Unions (FKTU) regarding wage increases for next year. He said that the wages should be raised through agreements between companies and employees and added that such efforts will be conducive to improving productivity. Even though the government will not set a wage guideline, Kwon said, his ministry plans to advise private firms to increase wages to an appropriate level that will improve the living condition of laborers. [Text] [SK130241 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 81 p 8]

OIL EXPENSES--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--OPEC's decision last week to maintain a unified pricing system will cost South Korea 14.6 million U.S. dollars in additional oil expenses, for the remainder of this year, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said Monday. The sources said the additional amount was based on the total price of the crude oil imported in October from Saudi Arabia, the oil cartel's latest action on its pricing structure raises by two dollars, to 34 dollars per barrel. And sources believe that Saudi Arabia will certainly apply the new oil price retroactively to October. Korea depends entirely on imported oil for its petroleum requirements, of which Saudi Arabia meets 60 percent. [Text] [SK020145 Seoul YONYAP in English 0117 GMT 2 Nov 81]

EXCHANGE RATE WORKS AGAINST EXPORTS--Seoul, 6 Nov (YONHAP)--The dollar's bullishness on the international market has forced the basic exchange rate of the Korean won against the American dollar to rise 4.09 percent during the first ten months of this year. However, the Korean won's rate against other major foreign currencies besides the dollar fell substantially during the same period, according to officials of the Bank of Korea Friday. The American dollar, which was selling at 659.8 won on January 5, was posted at 686.8 won on November 5, an increase of 27 won or 4.09 percent, the officials said. This contrasts with considerable declines in the exchange rates involving the Japanese yen (7.3 percent), the British pound (18.37 percent), the West German mark (7.73 percent), the French franc (15.38 percent), the Italian lira (17.79 percent) and the Hong Kong dollar (7.16 percent). This means that the relative strength of the Korean currency as against the currencies of the country's major trade partners worked as a factor undermining the country's export competitiveness during the January-October period. [Text] [SK060130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT 6 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REV MUN AIDE CALLS U.S. TAX CHARGE 'GROUNLESS'

SK020305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--Rev Mun Son-myong of the Unification Church, who is now under a trial in the United States on charges of tax evasion, flew into Seoul Sunday afternoon.

In a brief arrival statement, Mun said that he had come to Korea to preside over the 10th international conference for the Unification of Sciences slated for November 9-13 here in Seoul, and that he would leave for the United States November 20 to continue his legal struggle.

Pointing out that the United States has two failings--religious prejudice and racial discrimination--Mun said that his Unification Church has been entrusted to lead the struggle against racial discrimination in the United States, a struggle which was carried out by President Lincoln and Rev Martin Luther King.

"A minority peoples' association has been set up in the United States coincidentally with my being indicted for tax evasion, and the human rights movement by the minority peoples will be a force for justice in the United States in the 1980s," Mun said.

Meanwhile, Pak Po-hui, Mun's closest aide who is now accompanying Mun, said that the indictment against Mun's alleged tax evasion was "groundless," and that Mun stood before the U.S. court in order not to cause trouble for the Korean Government and the Korean people, who were much annoyed by the so-called Pak Tong-son affair.

"I think Mun will not lose the trial, and the Unification Church maintains good relations with Jews in the United States," he said.

Pak also described as "groundless" the speculation that the trial means the end of the honeymoon between the Unification Church and the Reagan administration, adding that Mun's trial is an extension of investigations which started in the days of President Carter.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS ON ROLE OF ROK-JAPAN JOURNALISTS

SK010136 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of Korean and Japanese Journalists"]

[Excerpts] In view of the important issues pending between Korea and Japan and the stalemate in negotiations between the governments of the two neighboring nations, the necessity of further expanding the foundation for mutual dialogue cannot be over-emphasized.

It is for this reason that a seminar on the subject "Improvement of Korea-Japan Cooperation and the Role of Journalists," held between senior journalists of the two countries at the Shilla Hotel on 27 October, attracts special attention.

The Korean keynote speaker pointed out that Japanese newspapers give us the impression that they are devoting their space for manipulating ideologies by reporting the beautification of the streets of Pyongyang while only reporting the shady side of Korea.

On the other hand, the Japanese keynote speaker said that Japan recognized the existence of tension hanging over the Korean peninsula, but they believed that there was no possibility of southward invasion by the North Korean puppets. He further noted that the Japanese side was hoping for the reduction of tension on the Korean peninsula through such means as North-South dialogue, revealing the Japanese position of trying to create an international environment conducive to that end.

However, we feel that it would have been much more beneficial if the leading journalists of the two countries had focused their discussions on what role they could and should play in bilateral relations, rather than merely pointing to what already exists, if they meant to hold a seminar on the role of the journalists.

We are well aware of what the biggest problem is between the two countries.

The Japanese journalists posted Japan's domestic situation as the reason why Japan could not regard the North Korean puppets as an enemy and why the Japanese Government could not respond to Korea's request for security-related economic cooperation involving 6 billion dollars.

Generally speaking, we cannot quite understand their logic when they hide behind the excuse "because of public opinion..." after having driven public opinion in their favor.

It is hoped that the Japanese journalists, who attended the recent seminar, will take a detached look at the difficult situation Korea now faces and more positively and correctly explain to the Japanese people Korea's need for the proposed 6 billion dollars in security-related economic cooperation.

The pending issues between Korea and Japan should be resolved in any way possible for the sake of peace and stability of Northeast Asia as a whole. For this reason, the responsibility of the journalists of the two countries is heavier than ever before. Now is the time for them to ponder seriously the role they can play in ameliorating relations between the two countries.

One of the Japanese participants noted emphatically that, "Japan cannot regard the North as a hostile entity."

We are not asking the Japanese to regard the North Korean puppets as their enemy but just to realize the fact that the North Korean puppets are the potential provokers of a war. It must be noted that should a war be initiated by the North on the Korean peninsula, it would endanger the security of Japan itself. Therefore, we only wish to make it clear to the Japanese people that in order to prevent the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, Japan should help Korea bolster its national strength against such eventualities in accordance with Japan's national strength and should even offset the trade imbalances between the two countries.

Whether or not such an event as the recent seminar was fruitful, this kind of meeting is important for the healthy development of relations between the two countries.

We firmly believe that if such meetings are provided for those working in other fields and used actively and widely for to deepen mutual understanding between the authorities of the two countries, and if they are able to help their respective authorities concerned carry out their negotiations smoothly, Korea and Japan will become "the closest countries" in the true sense of the words.

CSO: 4108/42

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK-JAPAN ASSOCIATION ADOPTS 5-POINT STATEMENT

SK020750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan Friendship Association adopted a five-point statement, including bilateral cooperation toward the successful hosting of the 1988 summer Olympics by Seoul, at its third annual joint meeting held at the National Theatre in southern Seoul Monday afternoon.

A total of 2,000 delegates representing the two countries in equal numbers attended the one-day Seoul gathering.

Chairman Rep Yi Chae-hyong of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party headed the Korean delegation comprising leaders from various sectors of society, and Chairman Kinggo Machimura of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party group in the House of Councilors led the Japanese delegation. Yi and Machimura are Korean-side and Japanese-side chairmen, respectively, of the bilateral association.

Both delegations agreed to exert all efforts to contribute to stability in the Asian region, as well as on the Korean peninsula, by maintaining close cooperation, based on mutual understanding and amicable relations between the neighboring countries.

The two sides also urged North Korea to immediately accept South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's January 12 and June 5 proposals for an inter-Korean dialogue between the top leaders of South and North Korea as an interim measure for easing tension in this part of the world.

The participants exchanged views on the improvement of the legal status for Korean residents in Japan and on the promotion of cultural exchanges in such fields as sports and juvenile training, the statement said.

Meanwhile, about 300 Japanese association members paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Nam Tok-u at the capitol building Monday morning.

The Japanese visitors who arrived in Seoul Saturday and Sunday are scheduled to participate in a reception to be given by Rep Yi in their honor, at the Silla Hotel here Monday evening, and to inspect the truce village of Panmunjom and tunnels which the North Korean infiltrators have secretly dug under the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ROK-FRG CULTURAL EXCHANGES--Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--Korea and West Germany have agreed to hold the "5,000 Years of Korean Arts" exhibition in major cities of West Germany in 1983, as part of events celebrating the centenary of the opening of friendly relations between the two countries. The agreement was reached during a meeting of the Korean-West German Cultural Exchange Promotion Council held in Bonn October 21-22, Foreign Ministry officials here said Wednesday. A 12-point agreement also stipulates that West Germany will provide Korea with every possible cooperation so that Korea can make the best use of the West German experience in the 1972 Munich Olympic games in 1988. Under the agreement, the Bonn government will send more German students to Korea and award scholarships to Korean students studying in West Germany, to help promote the booming Korea studies in that European country. The agreement will also promote personnel exchanges between the two countries in the fields of the preservation of cultural assets, civil engineering and radio and TV technology. The agreement was signed by Director Chong Kyong-il of the Korean Foreign Ministry's European Bureau and Minister Jurgen Kalkbrenner of the German Foreign Ministry attended the meeting, on behalf of their respective countries. [Text] [SK280802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 28 Oct 81]

CHON'S LETTER TO SPAIN'S KING--Madrid, 12 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korean special presidential envoy No Tae-u paid a courtesy call on King Juan Carlos of Spain Thursday and handed him President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letter. No, minister of state for national security and diplomacy, explained to King Juan Carlos Seoul's peace efforts, including Chon's two proposals for direct talks between the top leaders of South and North Korea, and the latest developments on the Korean peninsula. He also extended Chon's formal invitation of the Spanish king to visit South Korea. King Juan Carlos replied that he hoped to visit Korea when his schedules should allow it, adding that he was gratified with the friendly ties existing between the two countries. He also praised the strong will which the Korean Government and its people have shown in confrontation with the North Korean communists. On hand at the royal audience, which lasted about 30 minutes, was Yon Ha-ku, Korean ambassador to Spain. [Text] [SK130118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 13 Nov 81]

IRANIAN EMBASSY FIRE--It is reported that a fire of unknown origin broke out today at the Iranian Embassy in Seoul. The fire raged throughout the third floor of the embassy and was extinguished in 40 minutes. Fire reportedly broke out in the office of the Iranian ambassador at the Iranian Embassy, located in Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul, at about 1730 on 29 October. According to Yi Kun-ho, a guard at the foreign missions office who was the first to discover the fire, flames leaped from the roof of the third floor of the Iranian Embassy while he was on duty at the front gate of the Malaysian Embassy, opposite the Iranian Embassy. When the fire broke out, fortunately no staff members were at the embassy. However, documents and furniture were burned. The police, believing the fire was caused by bad electrical wiring, are investigating the cause of the fire. [Text] [SK291112 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 29 Oct 81]

CSO: 4108/42

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-AUSTRIA COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

SK031024 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korea-Austria economic cooperation committee adopted a six-point memorandum, calling for the acceleration of bilateral economic cooperation efforts, at the end of the third annual joint meeting at the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) in Seoul Monday afternoon.

Vice President Rudolf H. Seidl of the Austria Federal Economic Chamber (AFEC) led the 30-member Austrian delegation to the one-day Seoul gathering, and the 37-member Korean delegation was headed by Seoul-side chairman Cho Chong-kun of the bilateral committee, who is concurrently vice president of Korea Air Lines.

The business delegates from the two countries agreed to form a consortium in order to explore joint ventures in third countries including the Middle East, particularly in construction and shipbuilding, the memorandum said.

The participants showed a deep interest in enhancing technical cooperation, realizing the prospective benefits from the combination of Austria's advanced technology in the fields of steel, machinery and others, and Korea's diligent manpower.

The two sides promised to multiply concerted endeavors to enhance the bilateral trade volume, while pointing to the fact that the two-way trade volume between South Korea and Austria has increased annually by 20 percent in the recent years since 1975, the memorandum added.

The memorandum also called for the promotion of trade fairs and exchanges of information as a means of strengthening economic and trade ties between the two countries.

KCCI President Chong Su-chang hosted a dinner in honor of the businessmen from the two countries at Seoul's Shilla Hotel Monday evening.

The Austrian visitors will leave here Wednesday.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KTA REPORT REVIEWS 1981 EXPORT FIGURES

SK110250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports of ships and floating facilities have greatly improved this year, according to a report released Wednesday by the Koreans Traders Association (KTA).

The KTA report said that the country exported 1,243 million U.S. dollars' worth of vessels and seaborne structures this year, as of the end of October, up 141.5 percent over exports during the same period last year.

The January-October export figure accounted for 7.1 percent of the country's total export performance for the same period, vs. only 3.5 percent a year earlier.

The report said that the exports of South Korean sugar products amounted to 216.36 million dollars during the first 10 months of this year, up 57.6 percent over a year before, the second largest export growth rate.

The exportation of cast products reached 106 million dollars during the period, a 56-increase, representing the third largest export growth rate, while that of watches and clocks 148 million dollars, a 53.7 increase, and that of cement 280 million dollars, up 53.6 percent.

Meanwhile, according to the report, the country exported a total of 17.6 billion dollars' worth of commodities during the 10 months, 23.4 percent more than a year earlier.

Of the country's major export items, only textile goods surpassed the average growth level. South Korea exported 5,217 million dollars; worth of textile goods for the period, up 28.6 percent. The exportation of electronics goods, footwear and plywood increased by 10.1 percent, 18 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively.

Exports of wood products, however, decreased by 39.8 percent, to 44 million dollars.

CSO: 4120/50

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

EFFORTS URGED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN MARKETS

SK110217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)—In their ongoing pursuit of diversified markets overseas, the Korean Government and industry should make concerted efforts to make further inroads into the African market, industry sources said Wednesday.

The sources underscored the importance of African countries as a vast reservoir of resources, such as crude oil, rubber, timber and minerals, and said that Africa, along with the Mideast and Southeast Asia, could be an ideal supplier of such materials for resources-poor Korea.

According to the sources, South Korea has been exporting pharmaceutical products, consumer goods such as soap and plastic products, cement, plywood, iron products, ships, chemical fertilizer and textiles to African nations, but the ratio of the country's exports to African countries against its total exports stands at only 2.7 percent.

The sources said that, in the case of those African countries, with pro-North Korea inclinations, the government should make diplomatic moves to remove such political barriers before attempts are made by industry to increase exports to such countries.

They also said that Korean exporters should be encouraged to work out financial arrangements for those African importers who cannot finance their imports. They added that increased publicity of Korean products would also help boost exports, and that more exhibitions should be staged to introduce Korean merchandise to African countries.

CSO: 4120/50

THAILAND SEEKS ROK'S PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION

SK100515 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Thailand needs more Korean builders' participation in the South Asian country's construction projects, it was pointed out by a leading Thai builder yesterday.

Chaijudh Karnasuta, president of the International Federation of Asian and West Pacific Contractors' Association (IFAWPCA), noted his country's many envisioned infrastructure projects needing foreign technology and experience.

He made the remarks as he met Construction Minister Kim Cu-nam yesterday morning.

Chaijudh also confirmed that the IFAWPCA's annual general convention will be held in Bangkok May 8-15 next year and hoped the meeting would produce a new momentum to accelerate friendship and cooperation between contractors from member countries.

The Thai builder said: "Our highways are now overcrowded. So we need more highways ahead. Furthermore, we are ready to enter into enormous construction projects to save our capital, Bangkok, from sinking year by year."

However, the Korean side has insisted that Korean construction cooperation with Thailand would remain in the doldrums unless Thailand eases regulations on foreign contractors operating in the Southeast Asian country.

Korean builders have regarded Thailand as the dullest market of the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) including Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.

But they value Thailand as a beachhead for Korean builders' advances into Thailand-bordered countries such as Burma.

Furthermore, more and more Korean builders have shown interest in using cheap Thai manpower in the Korean construction projects, notably in the Middle East area.

C50: 4120/50

BRIEFS

EXPORT SLUMP FACTORS ANALYZED--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--The recent trend of decline in the arrival of letters of credit in Korea is expected to last for some time since the recession in the industrialized countries has been pinpointed as a major factor contributing to the trend. An analysis by the Bank of Korea, released Tuesday, showed that decrease in demand from the member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) stemming from a general recession, are largely to blame for the slowness of the arrival of letters of credit. This is in contrast to assertions raised by some quarters that the won-dollar exchange rate must be hiked to help boost the sagging arrival of the letters of credit. Other factors conducive to the trend are the sluggishness in the so-called "Middle East boom" and exhausted export quotas, according to the analysis. There are limits, it went on, to the effect of government measures to increase exports through a raise in the exchange rate. Intensified sales promotion abroad by the Korean exporters themselves are urgently needed. [Text] [SK100307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS INCREASE--Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--Korea's importation of capital goods is increasing in recent months, reflecting signs of cautiously rising investments in facilities by domestic enterprises. A Commerce-Industry Ministry tally released Wednesday showed that the country's commodity imports this year amounted to 17.3 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of August, up 17.6 percent over those of the same period last month. Of the total, more than four billion dollars, or 23.3 percent, were spent on capital goods, a rise of 15.1 percent over the amount for the same eight-month period last year. When compared with last year's 18.8-percent drop from 1979, the 15.1-percent rise was quite large, reflecting the gradual increase in investments in facilities since the turn of this year, ministry officials explained. The importation of capital goods increased 68.9 percent in 1978 and 24.3 percent in 1979. [Text] [SK110151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 11 Nov 81]

AFRICAN, LATIN AMERICAN MARKETS SURVEY--The Ministry of Labor will send a survey team to Africa and Latin America next month to look into the possibility of Korean workers employment in those areas, ministry officials said yesterday. The officials said that the survey team, to be composed of officials of the ministry and of the state-run Korea Overseas Development Corp., would visit seven Central and South American countries, including Mexico and Brazil, and six African nations, including Nigeria and Ivory Coast. The ministry plan is part of the government's efforts to seek the diversification of Korea's labor markets overseas, which have so far been centered on the Middle East, with the active participation of Korean firms in the regional construction projects. The on-the-spot mission will report to the

government the economic development program of each country, the prospects of Korean labor exports, and foreseeable regulations against employment of Koreans in the region. The officials noted that those countries are in need of high-quality manpower from abroad to develop their natural resources, which represents a good possibility for Korean manpower exports to those countries. [Text] [SK120056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 81 p 8]

STEPS FOR ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY--Seoul, 6 Nov (YONHAP)--The Commerce-Industry Ministry has decided to launch more positive economic diplomacy beginning next year, dividing Korea's export partners into four categories, and working out four different trade policies corresponding to their unique situations. According to a trade promotion measure released Friday by the ministry, Korea's trade partners are to be divided into four groups--advanced, developing, underdeveloped and special countries. Korea is seeking a balanced bilateral trade with the advanced countries to help ease lopsided trade deficits, and cooperative relation with developing countries, on the basis of the comparative advantage. For this, the country is pursuing joint venture projects with Mexico to construct shipyards and agricultural machine manufacturing factories, and with Venezuela to build factories producing steel skeleton and cement. The comprehensive measure also calls for Seoul to push ahead with capital and technological cooperation with underdeveloped countries, and to place more emphasis on flexible countermeasures to meet the free trade trend in relations with special area nations. Along with this measure, the ministry has decided to increase the number of overseas branches of the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp to explore new export markets. [Text] [SK060141 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 6 Nov 81]

TAIWAN ETHYLENE PRICE DECREASE--Seoul, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--Business sources here Tuesday called for measure to cope with the recent Taiwanese decision to decrease its local supply prices of ethylene and other basic naphtha fractions. According to sources, Nationalist China recently decreased the domestic supply price of ethylene from 651.90 U.S. dollars to 593.40 dollar per tons, that of propylene from 520.70 dollars to 506.10 dollars and that of benzene from 565 dollars to 529.80 dollars. Such drops in the domestic supply prices of basic naphtha fractions will result in the considerable weakening of the international competitiveness of Korean-made petrochemical products, especially such items as synthetic resin and textile products, the sources said. At present, the domestic supply prices of ethylene, propylene and benzene in Korea are 79.94 dollars, 78.90 dollars and 78.20 dollars higher per ton respectively than in Taiwan. In view of the vertical industrial structure of petrochemical industries, only policy coordination by the related ministry can correct the situation, the sources pointed out. [Text] [SK030305 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 3 Nov 81]

ROK-TAIWAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Taipei, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--The 14th annual joint conference of the Korean-Taiwanese economic cooperation committee opened here Thursday morning to discuss the boosting of bilateral trade and other forms of economic cooperation. At Thursday's meeting, the Korean delegation asked the Taiwanese side to liberalize the importation of Korean automobiles and to abolish import controls on Korean pig iron, in order to rectify the existing trade imbalance of some 100 million dollars a year in favor of Taiwan. The conferees also discussed forming a joint survey team to expand joint ventures into third countries. Pak Yong-hak, president of the Korea Federation of Textile Industries, heads the 51-member Korean delegation to the two-day meeting. [Text] [SK290127 Seoul YONHAP in English 0048 GMT 29 Oct 81]

JAPANESE SILK IMPORTS--Seoul, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean officials Friday pressed their Japanese counterparts to make good on Japan's promise to import 11,150 bales of Korean-made raw silk, the quota set for Japan's fiscal year 1980, which ended March 31, 1980. The complaint was raised at the outset of a two-day working-level meeting, which opened at the Foreign Ministry. Japan is said to have imported none of the agreed quota for fiscal 1980, citing surplus of its silk stocks and other reasons. Korean official contend that Japanese failure to import none of the agreed amount of Korean-made raw silk is contributing to Korea's huge deficit in bilateral trade with Japan, now running at around three billion dollars a year. In addition to pushing for Japan's importation of the fiscal 1980 quota, Korean officials will seek to negotiate a new quota for fiscal 1981, comparable to the level of the previous year, the officials said. Japanese officials, however, were reported to be reluctant to comply with the South Koreans' demand for negotiating a quota for the current fiscal year, corresponding to the level of fiscal 1980. [Text] [SK300253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 30 Oct 81]

ROK-THAI ECONOMIC DISCUSSIONS--Seoul, 10 Nov (YONHAP)--Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Thai Industry Minister Chatchai Chunhawan Tuesday discussed Korean participation in Thailand's fifth five-year social and economic development program, and agreed to promote joint ventures in agriculture and the manufacture of diesel engines. Chatchai is accompanying Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on Prem's official visit here, which ends today. Two-way trade between Thailand and South Korea registered an annual average increase of 43.6 percent from 1975 to 1980. During the first nine months of this year, Korean exports to the Southeast Asian country totaled 102 million U.S. dollars' worth, and its imports from Thailand, 132 million dollars' worth. [Text] [SK100108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0554 GMT 10 Nov 81]

CSO: 4102/50

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR MAY 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during May 1981]

1 May 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Carry Out the Revolution to the End Holding Aloft the Banner of International Unity": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT VOL IV, No 084, 1 May 81, pp D1-5: "NODONG SINMUN On World Unity of Working Class"].

4 May 81 p 1 lower three-quarters: "Let Us Totally Concentrate All Forces In the Transplanting Battle": States that transplanting is very important at this time when all agricultural workers are engaging in the battle to transplant rice seedlings which are the key to a good harvest and the agricultural well being of the country; calls upon all agricultural workers and the people to heed the instructions of Kim Il-song and muster all forces earlier than usual this year to give themselves to the rice transplanting in order to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; stresses the importance of overcoming unfavorable climatic conditions and achieve rice seedling transplantation within the shortest possible time; calls for all party organizations and functionaries in the agricultural sector to instill Kim Il-song's instructions in the farmers and helpers in order to perform quality transplanting at the proper time while overcoming all obstacles they encounter; urges all guidance functionaries and party organizations to perform propaganda and agitation within the scope of the all-out attack format of the rice transplanting now under way including political and economic agitation; exhorts all to complete rice seedling transplantation as quickly as possible through work assignment planning, seedling removal, transportation, transplanting, etc., in a concerted fashion; calls for timely provision of transplanters and other modern farm machinery to the teams engaged in rice seedling transplanting including two-stage seedling care and seedbed management; urges all workers in factories, enterprises and organizations to work double and triple shares to promote rapid conclusion to seedling transplanting; exhorts all workers, office personnel, soldiers and young students to assist in the rice seedling transplanting projects so that they will be carried out in a scientifically and technically correct manner and thereby fulfill the party line on having the entire party, the whole country and the entire populace engage in farming and achieve this year's goal of 9.5 million tons of grain.

5 May 81 p 1 three-quarter page with border: "Let Us Brilliantly Embody the Great Idea of National Unity Formed in the Flames of the Anti-Japanese Struggle": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 088, 7 May 81, pp D4-7: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Founding of Anti-Japanese Front"].

11 May 81 p 1 upper half: "May the Whole Party, the Entire Country and the Whole Populace Rush Forward and Assure Success in the Impending Farming Battle": Notes that the rapid conclusion of the rice seedling transplanting is important in achieving the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year when the rest of the world is suffering a food shortage under the dire influence of the cold front and it is necessary that the party line on "farming first" be carried out by the entire party, the whole country and the entire populace; stresses corn transplanting as well in achieving a bumper crop this year; urges the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to rally around the leader and the party and assure success in this year's farming by giving their all in their farming assignments; calls for farm helpers to go out earlier this year since the transplanting season came earlier and devote themselves earnestly to transplanting, not wasting a single seedling; exhorts all in the industrial sector to see to it that farm machinery is delivered on time to the farming areas, including tractors, transplanters, spare parts, tires, oil, etc.; exhorts all provincial, municipal and county party committees, rural management party organizations and three revolutions teams to carry out the farming battle in a responsible manner using all propaganda and agitation methods and mustering all their forces so that the grain goal of 9.5 million tons set by the Sixth Party Congress be achieved this year.

14 May 81 p 1 right center: "Let Us Further Normalize and Regularize Business Management": Notes that the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee stressed normalizing and regularizing business management in accordance with the Taean System to demonstrate the excellence of the socialist system and enhance the excellence of the Taean System which Kim Il-song established; emphasizes the necessity for scientific production methodology, normalization and regularization of business management and extending it to all business activities including equipment control, materials control, manpower and financial management, etc.; calls for all factories and enterprises to perform rational management so as to raise production to a higher level and enhance production capacity this year, the first year for accomplishing the 10 major prospective goals in the Second Seven-Year Plan; calls upon all functionaries to heed the call of the party to normalize and regularize business management in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality to party policy and for all economic guidance functionaries to emulate the anti-Japanese guerrillas, build and outfit model factories and work toward continual enhancement of factories and enterprises through normalized and regularized business managerial methods; exhorts the work team chiefs, plant chiefs and factory directors to receive systematized training in training organizations and for all party organizations to perform collectivized guidance in party committees in accordance with the requirements of the Taean System so that new upswings may be achieved in socialist economic construction.

16 May 81 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Supply More Modern Machinery to the Coal Mines": Notes that the daily increasing demand for fuel and raw material to fulfill the industrial goals of the Sixth Party Congress require further development of the extensive coal deposits and increasing use of mining equipment in the already extensive mining complexes in the country in conjunction with Kim Il-song's description of the technical revolution as a machine revolution; calls for all functionaries and workers in the coal mining equipment production sector to manufacture and deliver modern coal mining equipment to the mines and bring about a new innovation in the production of coal mining equipment; exhorts functionaries and workers in the extractive equipment production sector to heed the party call and

fulfill their quotas by day, month, quarter and by item in the spirit of the anonymous heroes; urges the appropriate sectors such as the metallurgy industry to participate in the party policy on the overall mechanization of the mining process by providing electricity, steel, bearings, automation equipment, etc., as well as giving priority distribution of cooperative products to the coal mines; exhorts the guidance personnel in the administration council commissions and ministries and the functionaries in factories and enterprises to make an effort to have more coal mining machinery produced and delivered on time to the coal mines, especially the functionaries who are supervising coal mine expansion construction are to wage a battle to complete their construction projects rapidly; stresses the importance of numbers of scientists and technicians continuing their work in the extractive equipment production sector to raise up the level of coal mine mechanization one level higher; emphasizes standardized use of newly produced equipment and the necessity of designs, blueprints and technical preparations as well as inspection of products before usage; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the masses and instill in them a realization of the importance of the overall mechanization of the mining process with the aim of achieving the goal of 120 million tons of coal this year.

18 May 81 p 1 upper half: "Heroic Kwangju Popular Uprising Will Shine Long in the History of the Struggle Against Fascism and For Democracy:" [Summary in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 096, 19 May 81, pp D8-9: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

19 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Enthusiastically Promote the Country's Livelihood With An Attitude As Masters": Notes that according to the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress, promoting the livelihood of the country is a necessary condition for raising up the living standard of the people and enriching the country; states that the economic might of the country largely depends on the level of the material and cultural life of the people and how such vast national treasures can be frugally managed; calls for all functionaries and workers in every unit of each sector in the national economy to manage the livelihood of the country frugally and to be mindful of the fact that in a socialist society the masters of the country's livelihood are the workers themselves; emphasizes that inasmuch as the state societal property belongs to the workers the gain of the workers rests in the treasure house of the state and society and increases as the wealth of the state increases and that they have a share in the riches of the state which they must carefully manage; emphasizes that proper tending to the livelihood of the country entails proper management of equipment, materials, manpower and finances and all guidance functionaries in factories and enterprises are to conduct periodic inspection and planned preventive maintenance on their equipment in accordance with the requirements of the Taean Work System; urges all functionaries in local executive organizations of every level to incorporate the local budgetary system in their work to develop local industry on a wide scale; urges economic guidance functionaries to establish strict norms and regulations for using state social property so that they may be used to benefit the living standard in accordance with the national interest; calls for all functionaries and workers to manage the country's livelihood in the manner of masters and vigorously expedite socialist construction and endlessly raise up the living standard.

21 May 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Further Illumine the History of Remaking Nature Which Began On the Potong River Banks": Notes that on the occasion of the 35th

anniversary of groundbreaking for the Potong River improvement construction, one reflects on the history of the nature remaking projects which have been carried out over the years to free the working masses from oppressive working conditions as part of the communist goal of a happy life for all; states that it was on 21 May, 1946, that Kim Il-song initiated the Potong River improvement construction project and lit the torch of nature remaking; emphasizes that it was the zeal of the Pyongyang people who rushed forth and completed the Potong River improvement construction project in 55 days under the leadership of Kim Il-song and which was an embodiment of his broad plan to develop the capital; contrasts this project with the present task to complete the 10 major prospective goals set forth at the Sixth Party Congress including the numerous riverine projects now under way, hydro-electric generating stations, 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation, 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, 15 million tons of grain, etc.; urges all party members and workers to think big and perform their work and fulfill their quotas with a great pride in living in a socialist power and a desire to make chuche Korean blossom forth; urges all to build a strong base so as to achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain; exhorts the appropriate sectors including the machine, building materials and metals industries to set up detailed plans, produce and deliver modern machinery, establish metals and materials bases and thereby achieve new innovations in production; notes that the momentous task of upholding the lofty wishes of Kim Il-song and the broad plan for nature remaking of the glorious party center lies ahead for the people; exhorts all to accept and carry out the lofty wishes of the glorious party center to add luster to the ground breaking of the Potong River improvement construction project by fulfilling the mammoth nature remaking plan.

23 May 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries in the Agricultural Sector Take the Lead and Vigorously Expedite the Farming Battle At Hand": Notes that the entire country is now engaged in the speed battle of corn transplanting and that all the farm workers and rural helpers are brimming with zeal to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain this year; states that as Kim Il-song has said, rice is socialism and that everyone should work to achieve a bumper harvest to please the leader and strengthen the economic prowess of the country; calls for all agricultural guidance personnel to go to the work sites and formulate work plans in accordance with the situation there and for the functionaries of every unit to lend a hand now, when so much work is to be done; urges supervisors to accurately calculate the number of tractors and other equipment as well as the manpower needed for each project so that the rice seedlings will be transplanted in due season and for those units which have completed their transplanting to help those units which have not; calls for raising up the role of three revolutions team members and for party organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the workers and functionaries and explain to them the significance of the farm work at hand, formulate detailed planning for organizational and political work and muster all propaganda and agitation forces for political propaganda and economic agitation so that the farm work will be completed on time and ultimately the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain will be achieved.

25 May 81 p 3 lower half: "Twenty-Six Years of Glorious Struggle and Victory": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 102, 28 May 81, pp D8-9: "CHONGNYON'S 26th Founding Anniversary Marked: NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

26 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Raise Up the Role of the Economic Guidance Functionaries in Implementing the Taean Work System": Notes that the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee called for implementation of the Taean Work System in factory management work which has been responsible in some way for the great changes achieved in the 20 years since its adoption; states that economic guidance functionaries are the direct supervisors of socialist economic management and they must perform proper economic organizational work in order to normalize, regularize business management and properly perform their chores of production guidance, equipment management, manpower organization and materials provision and financial management; stresses that the role of the economic guidance functionaries must be enhanced in order to achieve the establishment of the national economy on a chuche oriented, modern and scientific footing and successfully accomplish the vast program of the 10 prospective goals; states that party policy is the unique yardstick for socialist economic construction to which all should adhere; calls for directors, chief engineers, etc., in factories and enterprises, as well as all guidance functionaries and economic guidance functionaries to achieve a fundamental innovation in the normalization and regularization of the business management according to the requirements of the Taean Work System and see that the work habits and environment are improved so that the country's technical level is raised up and ultra-modern scientific technology is incorporated into the production process; calls for party organizations to establish improvement of the role of economic guidance functionaries as a priority project in performing business management in the manner of the Taean Work System; urges all guidance functionaries to encourage workers in automated and modernized factories to study hard and increase their skills; exhorts all economic guidance functionaries to fulfill their responsibilities and roles in economic management work according to the tremendous expectations of the party.

27 May 81 p 1 lower half: "Let Us Step Up the Pace in the Farming Battle At Hand Through Powerful Economic Agitation": Notes that rice and corn transplanting is in the final stage in the countryside and the farm crops are growing well despite the unfavorable weather due to the cold front; emphasizes the importance of creative economic agitation in arousing the populace to perform transplanting, weeding, fertilizing, etc.; calls for concentrating all forces and means for propaganda and agitation in accomplishing the new farming tasks and emphasizes forceful economic agitation so that farm chores such as transplanting and weeding will be performed in season; urges party organizations and functionaries to utilize collectivist means and broadcast facilities such as slogans, propagandist pictures, bulletins, etc., in appealing mobile format to be carried out in all fields and farms and for all central and local art troupes and mobile artistic agitation teams from the cities and counties, farms and enterprises and five household propagandists to go among the peasants and helpers to perform word of mouth agitation and arouse them to perform their farm chores properly; emphasizes bringing model material to the battle sites and perform economic agitation and urges all functionaries out at the farm sites such as party functionaries, administrative and responsible functionaries as well as primary level functionaries to become propagandists and agitationists after the fashion of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band, continue to intensify economic agitation among the farmers and helpers and arouse them to achieve a bumper crop this year.

28 May 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Intensify Materials Management": States that a struggle is now under way to uphold the decisions of the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee to intensify materials management operations which is one of the important questions for implementing the Taean Work System; stresses the importance of fuel, raw and processed materials in the production process and for accomplishing the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress; calls raw and processed materials the country's valuable treasure and precious bulwark for the happiness of the future generations; urges party organizations and three revolutions team members to implement the Taean Work System as per Kim Il-song's instructions and the party line and carry out the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate the anonymous heroes, urges economic guidance functionaries to become the commanders for directly organizing and executing party economic policy and to bear responsibility for production planning and determining materials consumption; calls for regularization and normalization of business management; exhorts functionaries in the ministry of materials supply, materials sales companies, factories and enterprises to ascertain the status of materials consumption and put a system of record keeping, wrap-up reporting and supply adjustment into effect so that the status of materials management is normally summarized, collectively deliberated and appropriate steps taken so that a new transformation in materials and factory management be achieved and socialist economic construction is further expedited.

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CSO: 4108/37

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TRAINING OF WOMEN TERRORISTS REPORTED

Bonn DIE WELT in German 30 Sep 81 p 7

[Article by Rolf Tophoven: "Charm and Kalashnikov in North Korea--A School Trains Women for the Bloody Business of Terrorism, Subversion and Espionage"]

[Text] Israeli counterintelligence struck in Maryayoun. In the village of Israel's ally, militia leader Major Saad Haddad, the army arrested a 25-year old Lebanese woman. This happened about 1 years ago. Hardly any details have become public. But the tale told to the Israelis by the young woman was an eye opener. It provided new and additional details of the worldwide terrorist scenario: the existence of a terrorist school for young women and girls from Western countries in the vicinity of North Korea's capital of Pyongyang.

In this camp, "deserters" from the United States and various European states are training females exclusively from those countries for the bloody business of terrorism, subversion and espionage. Experts in terrorism have become aware of the fact that women are better suited for certain tasks than are their male colleagues in the network of terrorist strategy and tactics. As a rule they evoke less suspicion, can more easily integrate themselves into a society and are less noticeable--their charm and sex frequently serve to keep the counterintelligence services off their guard. Today there is as much demand for the "soft" type of terrorist as there is for the "hard" type.

This fact is the point of departure for the training in Pyongyang's terror camp. Training methods frequently correspond to the Soviet system of so-called "sleeping agents." Training is directed toward patience, often of many years' duration: inconspicuous behavior, life and work inside the "enemy society" until Day X, the first operational order. That is why the curriculum of the school near Pyongyang also contains language instruction and teaching of the habits and mores practiced in the "target objective" concerned.

Among the instructors are Germans, Americans, Norwegians, Englishmen--all communist-leaning or hard-core communists. The potential female terrorists are as a rule being trained by their own countrymen. Another training variant consists of instruction by citizens of the country which they are to infiltrate upon finishing their course of instruction.

The procedures employed show professional thinking and action. In the case of Leila S. from Maryayoun the operation was conducted as follows.

It started in Beirut in 1978. The local YWCA office asked the young woman from southern Lebanon whether she would be interested in working for an oil firm in Japan at a good salary. She was offered a secretarial job. The go-between in Beirut was the manager of the local YWCA. She was a Palestinian sympathizer of the PLO.

When Leila S. agreed, two "Japanese" men entered and confirmed the offer. They were in effect members of the North Korean Trade Mission in the Lebanese capital.

The Eastern secret services in Beirut had cleverly chosen their "objective," the young woman from Maryayoun. Family ties, which are traditionally close in the Arab area, had been loosened in her case. She wanted to make her own way. Prior to her departure from Beirut she met some other young Lebanese women. They were about to embark on the same trip. Their own relations with their families and tribes were poor also.

The group was flown to Greece, then, by way of Yugoslavia, to Prague. The intermediate stops had been well prepared by the invisible managers of the operation. The ladies enjoyed every luxury; good hotels, big meals.

In Prague they met some more Japanese, but these in time turned out to be North Koreans also. One of them was the North Korean military attache. He put an end to the secrecy: he declared openly that the journey would end in North Korea.

The unsuspecting women were dumbfounded. But there could be no thought of escaping --they were firmly in the hands of the "system." They flew to Pyongyang via Moscow and Irkutsk in a special aircraft. Upon arrival in North Korea each woman was given her own comfortable apartment in a camp and her own servant. A type of brain washing began.

One morning the young Lebanese woman from Maryayoun had a visit from an American from the United States. He had broken with his country and was working as an instructor for the North Korean regime in the training camp for female terrorists. His special task in the case of Leila S. " intensive English language training; preparation for living in the United States. Finally the young woman was given her mission.

After a stay of several months in North Korea she was to return to Beirut, to apply at the U.S. Embassy there for a visa to the United States, to visit her sister who was living there. In America she was to await further instructions and orders. In this way, Leila S. almost became another link in the worldwide chain of terrorist cadres, under the guidance of the North Korean Secret Service and its overlord, the KGB.

But at the last moment something went wrong with this well prepared game. The young Lebanese woman's parents were worried because they were receiving no mail from Japan, where they believed their daughter to be. Her sister in the United States made inquiries at the Japanese Embassy. The answer she received was shattering: there was no such Japanese oil firm in Tokyo, nor had her sister ever reached Japan. The family in Maryayoun was mobilized.

Suddenly the southern Lebanese woman reappeared. Her return to Maryayoun, a mere formality as far as the terrorists were concerned, became her final destination. The Israelis had discovered another piece in the puzzle of international terrorism.

North Korea's integration into the system of worldwide organized activities under the sign of politically motivated violence should come as no surprise. In this country, situated between China and the USSR, the KGB is firmly established. Relations between the powers in Pyongyang and the PLO date back a long time. Aid to Arafat's commandos and other Palestinian groups consists mainly of arms deliveries and especially of training support.

According to the Swedish police there are 10 training camps for terrorists in North Korea. The "students" come from 22 countries. Among the training aids is a publication entitled "The Flea." This brochure comes from Algeria. Its contents: the technology, tactics and strategy of guerrilla warfare. Many lines of communications exist between North Korea and Latin America. Western services estimate that \$1.6 million have flowed from Pyongyang into the coffers of left-radical groups on the Latin American continent alone.

North Korea provided a safe haven for the defeated members of Japan's "Red Army." North Korean instructors are said to have trained international terrorist cadres in South Yemen also. PFLP (Habbash) terrorists blew up three Western passenger airliners at the Dawson Field desert airport near Amman in 1970. They had acquired the necessary know-how for this act in North Korea. And it was said that North Korea was among the countries which stood ready to grant asylum to Schleyer's kidnapers before he was murdered.

The communist regime in Pyongyang has until now hardly been in the limelight in the search for forces which have been aiding and abetting international terrorism. There was some mention of the country, but hardly any facts or proof. Israeli discoveries about the terrorist school for young women have provided a new insight--that which was formerly represented by the PFLP's "glamour girl," Leila Khaled, namely "charm and Kalashnikov," now exists in an Asian version.

CSQ: 4720/4

NEW DEPUTY PREMIER KIM HOE-IL

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4 No 10, Oct 81 pp 11-12

(Text) A railway expert who has been a member of the Party Central Committee for 25 years was named a deputy premier recently. He is Kim Hoe-il (金 傑 勉), 67. His nomination to the post became publicized when north Korean radios announced the list of the Party and government leaders who attended a central reporting session held to mark the 33rd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime, September 9, and a banquet given on the occasion. Kim was ranked 42nd in the power hierarchy; he was placed 117th at the sixth congress of the Party held last October.

Kim is one of the four north Korean leaders who enjoyed longtime membership in the PCC. The new deputy premier, together with Choe Hyon, has been full PCC member since the third Party congress held in 1956, while Kim Il-sung and Kim II have held PCC membership for all the six terms from the inaugural Party congress on.

Kim Hoe-il had also served as transportation minister or railway minister from 1953 to 1966 and from 1970 to 1972.

Kim's appointment did not change the total number (13) of deputy

premiers as Lee Gun-mo was reassigned as the responsible Party secretary in charge of Nampo City again recently. The 12 other deputy premiers are Key Ung-tae, Kang Song-san, Ho Dam, Choe Gwang, Cho Se-ung, Choe Jae-u, Kong Jin-tae, Chong Jun-ji, Hong Si-hak, So Gwan-hi, Kim Du-yong and Kim Gyeong-ryon. However, Cho Se-ung who was promoted to deputy premier in the early part of 1980 was missing from the "Double Nine Day" meeting and the banquet giving rise to speculation that he might have been deprived of the post.

With Kim's appointment to the cabinet, it has two experts on railway transportation: Deputy Premier Kang Song-san is concurrently holding the post of railway minister. "One of them," according to north Korea watchers in Seoul, "has to take charge of the land and sea transportation ministry. Or both of them have to join hands to solve knotty problems in transportation, especially the railways," they say.

Born in 1914 in North Hamgyong Province, Kim was chief of a locomotive engine office in North Pyongan Province in the early 1940s and became railway minister in 1953. He was elected to the Supreme People's

Assembly at the second term SPA in 1957 and has been holding the seat since. He led railway missions to the Soviet Union and China in 1953, to Bulgaria in 1956, to Czechoslovakia in 1958, to Mongolia in 1962, to the Soviet Union in 1964 and to North Vietnam in 1965.

CSO: 4110/55

3. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN SEPTEMBER 1981

SOUL VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 4 No 10, Oct 81 pp 22-35

[Text]

- 1 President Kim Il-sung cables a congratulatory message to the party and government leaders of Vietnam on the occasion of the country's national day.
- 1 The foreign delegations to the nonaligned and developing countries' meeting on food and agricultural affairs leave Pyongyang.
- 1 A Mexican national dancing troupe presents its first performance in the "2.8 Cultural Center" in Pyongyang.
- 1 A Japanese municipal cultural exchange mission led by Yosiko Furuya arrives in Pyongyang.
- 1 A professor's mission of Harvard University in the United States arrives in Pyongyang.
- 1 The 40th conference of the Military Armistice Commission is held in the Panmunjom.
- 1 Various missions of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, including a press workers' mission, a movie workers' mission and a student mission of Choson College arrive in Pyongyang.
- 2 President Kim cables a condolence message to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini on the occasion of the recent loss of Iranian top officials.
- 2 A government trade mission led by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Jong-gyun (최종운) returns home after a visit to Syria and Algeria.
- 2 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the President of Guyana over his recent reelection to the post.
- 2 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports the 18th plenary session of the Agricultural Workers' League Central Committee was held recently in Pyongyang.
- 3 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th founding anniversary of the party.
- 3 The visiting Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe closes its three-day performance tour in Nampo City.

- 3 Foreign missions to the nonaligned meeting on food and agricultural affairs leave Pyongyang.
- 3 A trade union mission led by Mun Byong-rok (문정록), vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, leaves for Czechoslovakia to participate in a World Trade Union conference and visit the Soviet Union, East Germany and Romania afterward.
- 4 A Chongnyon mission led by Vice Chairman Lee Kye-baeck (이기백) of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee arrives in Pyongyang to join in the 33rd founding anniversary ceremonies of the north Korean regime.
- 4 Chon Ju-guk, a resident in California, the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his visit to north Korea.
- 4 A Chinese People's Daily mission led by its first associate editor arrives in Pyongyang for a 22-day visit.
- 4 A north Korean archery team returns home after winning one gold, four silver, and four bronze medals in the Socialist Youth Goodwill Archery Contest held in Hungary.
- 4 A north Korean radio communication team returns home after taking part in the International Radio Communication Multi-Division Competition held in Czechoslovakia.
- 4 A Japanese youth league mission led by its president arrives in Pyongyang for a 12-day visit.
- 4 A Chinese television mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 23-day visit.
- 4 A group of independent member of the Japanese House of Councilors arrives in Pyongyang.
- 5 President Kim sends a flower wreath to be offered in memory of the late Mrs. Yom Bo-bae, a member of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, allegedly founded by President Kim's father, Kim Hyong-jik, in the first decade of this century.
- 5 An Indonesian government mission led by the foreign affairs minister arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 5 The movie showing week commemorating the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime starts in provinces and cities.
- 5 A government trade mission leaves for East Germany. (The mission returned on September 20.)
- 5 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Workers' Party, leaves Pyongyang to participate in festivals hosted by the organs of the Italy Communist Party and the Spanish Communist Party, respectively.

- 5 A north Korean jurist mission returns home after a visit to Romania.
- 6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Todor Zhivkov, head of state of Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.
- 6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected president of the Central African Republic.
- 6 The opening ceremony for the People's Health Test for 1981 to be conducted in September and October is held in the Central Labor Hall.
- 6 The First Pyongyang International Table Tennis Open closes its seven-day meet.
- 6 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (金永南) confers with the visiting vice chairman of the Venezuela Congress in Pyongyang.
- 7 KCBS reports President Kim recently sent to Chongnyon the 81st educational subsidy and scholarship fund amounting to 418,000,000 yen in Japanese currency.
- 7 President Kim meets with the visiting vice chairman of the Venezuela Congress.
- 7 President Kim meets with Vice Chairman Lee Gye-baek of Chongnyon who came to Pyongyang on the occasion of the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime, September 9.
- 7 Deputy Premier Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (ホダム) confers with the visiting Indonesian foreign affairs minister.
- 7 The 35th founding anniversary of Munye Publishing House is celebrated at Moranbong Art Theater in Pyongyang. The company is awarded the National Flag First Class on the occasion.
- 7 A Finnish solidarity mission in support of the north Korean unification policy arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 7 A welcoming rally for the visiting Malagasy government mission on public information is held at Chollima Cultural Hall in Pyongyang.
- 7 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with a visiting professors group of Harvard University in the United States.
- 7 Culture Art Minister Lee Chang-son (李昌善) and his mission return home after participating in the fourth congress of the Guyana People's National Party.
- 7 Premier Lee Jong ok (金容植) and his mission return home after visiting Syria via Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.
- 7 A Czechoslovakian trade mission led by the vice minister of foreign trade arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

- 7 A Bulgarian friendship mission led by the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Culture Committee and the vice chairman of the Bulgaria-(north) Korea Friendship Association arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 7 An East Germany aircraft company mission led by its president arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
- 8 President Kim meets with the visiting Indonesia foreign minister and his mission.
- 8 President Kim and Premier Lee receive congratulatory messages from the leaders of China and the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 33rd founding anniversary of the Pyongyang regime.
- 8 A mission of the Japan Socialist Party subcommittee on Korean problems led by a member of the House of Representatives arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.
- 8 Table tennis teams from Romania, Bulgaria, China, India, Japan, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Portugal leave Pyongyang after participating in the First Pyongyang International Table Tennis Open.
- 8 A Japanese newspaper editorial writer arrives in Pyongyang for an 18-day visit.
- 8 A scientific technology cooperation mission leaves for Moscow to participate in the 14th standing committee meeting on economic and scientific technology cooperation between (north) Korea and the Soviet Union.
- 8 A health mission leaves for Indonesia to participate in the 34th Assembly of the Southeast Asia Region of the World Health Organization and a health ministers' meeting of the region.
- 8 The ex-secretary general of the India-(north) Korea Friendship Association arrives in Pyongyang for a 22-day visit.
- 8 A Nigerian educational mission led by the education minister arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 8 A Romanian journalist council mission arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.
- 8 A researcher on East Asia of Harvard University in the United States arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.
- 8 A Supreme People's Assembly mission led by Son Song-pil (손성필) leaves for Cuba to participate in the 68th general assembly of the International Parliamentarians' Union.
- 9 President Kim hosts a banquet to celebrate the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime at Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall. Some 50,000 students of Pyongyang city present a mass game in the Moranbong Stadium

and Pyongyang City workers hold a rally at Kim Il-sung Plaza on the occasion.

President Kim meets with a visiting Japanese member of the House of Representatives.

The visiting Mexican national dancing troupe gives performance in Pyongyang.

North Korea and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol in Pyongyang on exchange of and payment for goods for 1982.

A mission returns home after participating in the 16th Science and History Meeting held in Romania.

The inaugural meeting of the (north) Korea-Japan Friendship Promotion Association is held in Pyongyang. At the meeting Hyon Jun guk (현준국) is elected president and Yom Guk-ryol, Son Song-pil, Kim U-jong, and Pang Gi-yong vice presidents of the organization.

Radio Pyongyang reports the death of Professor Kim Gwang-jin (김광진) of the Social Science Academy because of chronic disease at the age of 79.

President Kim makes an on-the-spot guidance tour of Todok Cooperative Farm in Pyongyang to survey newly manufactured farming tools accompanied by Premier Lee Jong-ok.

President Kim meets with the visiting Bulgaria-(north) Korea Friendship Association mission. He also meets with the visiting Bulgarian national singing and dancing troupe and views a performance by the troupe with Premier Lee Jong-ok at Mansudae Art Theater.

A Chinese provincial Communist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang after visiting Yanggang Province.

Deputy Premier Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam talks with the visiting deputy premier foreign affairs minister of Egypt in Pyongyang.

A professors' mission of the United States leaves Pyongyang ending its visit.

The vice chairman of the Venezuela Lower House leaves Pyongyang.

President Kim views a performance by Pyongyang Circus.

The 19th (north) Korean people's athletic meet with the participation of 400 players closes its four-day competition in Pyongyang.

A mission leaves for the Soviet Union.

A Mexican national dancing troupe leaves Pyongyang.

The 30th founding anniversary of the Factory Workers' College is celebrated at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.

- 13 A mission of the Minju Choson (Democratic Korea), organ of the Administration Council, arrives in Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet government organ, Izvestia.
- 13 President Kim meets with the visiting Egyptian mission led by the deputy premier-foreign affairs minister.
- 13 A five-day international boxing contest opens at Pyongyang Gymnasium participated in with athletic teams from six countries: Romania, Japan, Hungary, Portugal, the Soviet Union and north Korea. (North Korea won first place with seven gold, eight silver and seven bronze medals.)
- 14 A Soviet film workers' union mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 14 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Chon Myong-gyong (전명경) to Togo met with President Gnassingbe Eyadema on September 8.
- 14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to a responsible official of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Council on the occasion of the country's independence anniversary.
- 14 KCBS reports 10 workers including some in goods stores and textiles stores, a cook, barbers, tailors and a machine repairman, were decorated with the Meritorious Workers' Title and the Order of Effort.
- 14 The speaker of the Iranian parliament and his mission arrive in Pyongyang for a five day visit.
- 14 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정준기) talks with a visiting Japanese cultural exchange mission led by a member of the Japan Socialist Party.
- 14 An Egyptian mission led by the deputy premier-foreign affairs minister leaves Pyongyang winding up its four-day visit.
- 14 A mission for (north) Korea-Soviet Science technology cooperation returns home after attending the 14th conference on (north) Korea-Soviet Economy and Science-Technology Cooperation.
- 14 The president of the Kim Il-sungism Study Institute in Portugal arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
- 14 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of the Japan Socialist Party subcommittee on the Korean problem and the mission of the Austria-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Association, respectively.
- 14 A Sierra Leone Juche Idea Institute mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
- 15 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of a regional chapter of the Chinese Communist Party.

- 15 A Chinese architecture science association mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 16-day visit.
- 15 The general secretary of the Italian International Relations Institute who is deputy president of the Italy southern part banking company and his mission arrive in Pyongyang.
- 15 A Japanese reporters mission arrives in Pyongyang for a 15-day visit.
- 15 A Cuba Communist Party mission and an Austria-(north) Korea Friendship Promotion Association mission leave Pyongyang.
- 15 North Korea and East Germany sign a protocol on payment of goods for 1982 in East Berlin.
- 16 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Pak Ri-hyon (박리현) was recently assigned concurrently to St. Lucia.
- 16 A 14,000 ton-level freighter, Changsan-ho, which was built at Nampo Shipyard, was launched at Nampo Port.
- 16 President Kim meets with the visiting Iranian parliamentary mission accompanied by People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u (오진우), Vice President Pak Song-chol (박성철), Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공진태), and Chairman Hwang Jang-yop (황장엽) of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of Mongolia, Yumjaagyn Tsedenbal, on the occasion of his 65th birthday.
- 16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on the occasion of the country's 160th independence anniversary.
- 16 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting Italian banking mission led by the general secretary of the Italy International Relations Institute.
- 16 A provincial Chinese Communist Party mission leaves Pyongyang.
- 16 A mission of the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) leaves for the Soviet Union.
- 17 KCBS reports a foreign ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Jae-bong (김재봉) visiting Uganda met with the country's president on September 11.
- 17 President Kim meets with the outgoing Mongolian ambassador to north Korea.
- 17 A Hungarian national singing and dancing troupe leaves Pyongyang.
- 17 The (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association opens an exhibition of Soviet photographs at the Chollima Cultural Center.

18 A mission of the Japanese Youth League Cooperative Union led by its president leaves Pyongyang.

18 Various Chongnyon missions including an education workers' mission, a commerce and industry workers' mission, and the 90th fatherland visit group arrive at Wonsan Port.

18 Party Secretary Kim Jong-il (김정일) makes a guidance tour of the construction site of the Grand People's Study Hall.

18 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting East Asia Institute researcher of Harvard University in the United States.

18 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop talks with the visiting chairman of the Portuguese Juche Idea Study Committee.

18 A Guyana economic mission led by the chief of the national planning bureau arrives in Pyongyang.

18 A Chinese radio and television broadcasting mission arrives in Pyongyang.

18 A Japanese education workers' union mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

19 A mission of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee leaves for Pakistan.

19 Various Chongnyon missions including an education workers' mission, two graduating students' mission of the Choson College arrive in Pyongyang.

20 The Mangyongbong ho, the north Korean ship which carries Korean returnees from Japan, leaves Wonsan for Japan.

20 The national track and field meet closes its six-day competition by 1,200 players at Hamhung Stadium.

20 Premier Lee Jong ok cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Belize upon its independence from England.

21 Radio Moscow reports a north Korean physicist team is participating in a joint research plan on nuclear reactors together with scientists from 11 nations at Dubna Nuclear Institute in the suburbs of Moscow.

21 The second national conference of the League for Conservation of Nature closes its two-day session at Pyongyang Cultural Palace with the presence of Premier Lee Jong-ok, Party Secretary Kim Hwan (김환), Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi, Deputy Premier So Gwan-hi (소관희) and representatives from the league's provincial and city chapters.

21 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Moussa Traore of Mali on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary of the country.

21 Deputy Premier Chong Jung-i meets with a visiting East German national

airline company mission led by its president.

- 21 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop, who is also chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, talks with the visiting Juche Ideology Study group of Sierra Leone.
- 21 A Bulgarian mission of trade unions arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.
- 21 A Syrian civil aviation mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit.
- 21 A former head official of the Austria Supreme Court arrives in Pyongyang.
- 21 A Mongolian trade union mission led by the chairman of the transportation and communication workers union arrives in Pyongyang for a 10-day visit.
- 21 A Soviet military women's basketball team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 21 The 37th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Armed Forces is celebrated at a military unit commanded by Lee Du-chan (李度千).
- 21 Radio Pyongyang reports Ambassador Kim Ryong-yon (金永年) to Upper Volta met with the country's president on September 11.
- 21 A mission of the GFTU led by Kim Bong-ju, chairman of the organization, arrives in Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese General Council of Labor Unions.
- 22 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with a visiting Japan Socialist Party economic mission.
- 22 The reporting meet commemorating the 20th founding anniversary of Haeju Industry College is held at a Haeju cement factory.
- 22 An Algerian military mission led by the chief of the national air defense bureau arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 22 A Togo labor union mission arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.
- 22 The new Portuguese ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 The north Korean authors mission leaves on a visit to China.
- 22 A mission of the Football Association of Chongnyon led by its president arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 A Chinese goodwill soccer team arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 The boxing teams from Romania, Japan, Hungary, and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after participating in an international boxing meet held in Pyongyang.
- 22 President Kim makes a guidance trip to cooperative farms and Anju coal mine area in South Pyongan Province.
- 23 Radio Pyongyang reports the "Kim Il-sung Book Store" was recently opened in Zimbabwe.

23 Radio Peking reports a ground-breaking ceremony for the (north) Korea-China joint venture hydroelectric power station on the Yalu River was held in China. The work will be completed by 1985 according to the plan disclosed on January 15, this year, during the Chinese-(north) Korea Yalu River Hydroelectric Council meeting.

23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President of Guinea Bissau on the occasion of the eighth independence anniversary of the nation.

23 Premier Lee talks with the visiting Guyana economic mission led by the general chief of the national planning bureau.

25 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting mission of the Chinese Communist Party organ, People's Daily, led by its first associate editor.

23 A government goodwill mission led by Choe Tae-bok (崔泰弼), chairman of the Education Commission, returns home after a visit to Sudan.

23 A mission of Rodong Shinmun leaves on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

23 A national musicians mission leaves Pyongyang to participate in the 17th general meeting of the International Music Council to be held in Hungary.

23 A mission of the League of the Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) returns home after visiting Czechoslovakia.

23 A Portuguese technicians' general organization mission led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

23 The outgoing Mongolian ambassador to north Korea leaves for his home country.

23 The chairman of a non-governmental international organizations' meeting, which is qualified to negotiate with the U.N. Economic and Social Council, arrives in Pyongyang.

24 Moscow contributes 1,300 volumes of books to the Grand People's Study Hall, which is being constructed in Pyongyang.

24 A Chinese provincial Communist Party mission arrives in Pyongyang ending its visit to North Pyongan Province.

24 A Guyana economic mission led by the general chief of the national planning bureau leaves Pyongyang.

24 A mission of the East German journalists' league led by the editor-in-chief of the East German Social Unification Party regional committee organ arrives in Pyongyang.

24 An Indian soccer team arrives in Pyongyang.

24 A Portuguese boxing team leaves Pyongyang.

24 South Hwanghae Province holds a preliminary contest for the national accounting competition to be held in commemoration of the 35th founding anniversary of the (north) Korean Central Bank.

25 The Chinese national publishing management bureau donates 3,800 volumes of books to north Korea to be kept in the Grand People's Study Hall in Pyongyang.

25 President Kim receives credentials from the new Portuguese ambassador to north Korea.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of North Yemen on the occasion of the country's 19th revolutionary anniversary, September 26.

25 The visiting Japanese Socialist Party economic mission leaves Pyongyang.

25 Chinese mission led by a deputy minister of public security and political affairs arrives in Pyongyang.

25 President Kim meets with the visiting Sierra Leone Juche Ideology study group accompanied by Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop.

26 A Party mission leaves for Bulgaria.

26 A Rodong Shinmun mission led by Associate Editor Chong Ha-chon (朝 韩 壮) leaves for the Soviet Union.

26 A mission of the Minju Choson, organ of the government, returns home after a visit to the Soviet Union.

26 President Kim, accompanied by People's Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u, Party Secretary Kim Chung-nin (金 昆 敦) and Deputy Premier Kang Song-san (康 仲 华), inspects the constructing site of the Grand People's Study Hall to "encourage the workers."

27 A four-day international soccer meet opens at Hamhung Stadium.

27 The Yalu River men and women's basketball teams and visiting Chinese counterparts have goodwill matches in Pyongyang.

27 The 2.8 men and women's basketball teams and the visiting Soviet military counterparts have goodwill matches in Pyongyang.

27 The 185th returnees group from Japan disembarks from the Mangyongbong-ho at Chongjin port.

27 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi talks with the visiting Chinese Public Security Ministry basketball team led by the deputy minister of public security.

27 Hwang Jang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), talks with the visiting Choson College student mission.

27 The (north) Korean and Vietnamese governments sign a protocol on exchange of and payment for goods for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

27 Hwang Jang-yop talks with the visiting film studio workers mission of Chongnyon and a publishing workers mission of the Choson Shinbo (Korean Newspaper) Company.

28 President Kim meets with the visiting Algerian military mission led by the national air defence bureau chief, accompanied by Armed Forces Minister Oh Jin-u.

28 Chairman Hwan Jang-yop holds a conference with the visiting Zambian National Assembly mission led by its chairman.

28 Premier Lee Jong-ok holds a goodwill meeting with the visiting Portuguese technology mission.

28 A mission of the Poland Agricultural Cooperative Union led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

28 Choe Hong-hi, president of the International League of Taekwondo in Canada who is the publisher of the Baedal Shinbo, arrives in Pyongyang.

28 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam holds talks with the visiting chairman of the international organizations' conference which is qualified to confer with the U.N. Economy and Social Council.

28 A Syrian military mission led by the chief of staff of the Syrian People's Army arrives in Pyongyang.

28 The (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship "Taekam" Cooperative Farm holds a goodwill meeting on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

28 A mission of the Ghana Times, organ of the government, led by the editor in-chief arrives in Pyongyang.

28 The (north) Korean and Syrian governments sign an agreement on air transportation between the two countries in Pyongyang.

28 An Indian scholar's mission led by the director of the Asia regional chapter of the Juche Ideology Institute arrives in Pyongyang.

28 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Botswana on the occasion of the 15th independence anniversary of the country, September 30.

28 Various missions of Chongnyon including a publishing workers mission, a congratulatory mission of the 33rd founding anniversary of the north Korean regime, a film studio workers mission, a student mission of Choson College and a regional commerce and industry workers mission leave Pyongyang.

28 A ground-breaking ceremony for a stadium to be constructed with the help of north Korea is held in North Yemen.

29 President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo arrives in Pyongyang with his suite at the invitation of President Kim.

29 A Thai Democratic Party mission arrives in Pyongyang.

29 The Chinese movie showing week opens at Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of China.

29 Minister Hong Dong-gun of the Los Angeles Presbyterian Church leaves Pyongyang winding up his 12-day visit to the fatherland.

29 A Yugoslavia government educational mission led by an executive secretary of the Yugoslavia Communist League arrives in Pyongyang.

29 A Mexico foreign trade institute mission arrives in Pyongyang.

29 A Tokyo regional solidarity committee mission led by a military affairs reviewer, Aayajo Gubo, arrives in Pyongyang.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Nigeria on the occasion of the 21st independence anniversary of the country, October 1.

29 President Kim hosts a banquet for the visiting Togo president and his mission in the Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Guinea president on the occasion of the 23rd independence anniversary of the country.

30 A Chinese national print exhibition opens at the Korean Museum on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

30 A trade mission leaves for Mongolia.

30 An SPA mission led by Son Song-pil returns home after attending the 68th general assembly of the International Parliamentarians' Union held in Cuba.

30 A health mission returns home after participating in the Southeast Asia health ministers meeting and the 34th regional meeting of the World Health Organization held in Indonesia.

30 "The National 9.5 Prize Athletic Contest for the Collegians" closes its four-day meet in Pyongyang with 12 athletic divisions including soccer, track and field, gymnastics and swimming.

30 President Kim and Premier Lee cable congratulatory messages to their Chinese counterparts on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

30 A Foreign Affairs Ministry mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Jae-bong returns home after a visit to Uganda.

30 President Kim and the president of Togo have their second conference in Pyongyang. They view a singing and dancing performance at Mansudae Art Theater.